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VOL. VII. NO 205 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
4th October	Karmala	6985	
11th "	K.F. August†	—	Transport
14th "	Morvada	6193	Extra B.I. Coy's sailing
20th "	A. Steamer	—	
25th "	Kailoro	6852	To Marseilles only
25th "	Neuralia*	9082	Extra B.I. Coy's sailing

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*Conveying Troops.

*The "MORVADA" and "NEURALIA" will not call at Marseilles.

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Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st Oct.	Plassy	7345	To Australia.
8th "	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
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Kenzan Maru	H. Nagahiro	3197	5th Oct.	17th Oct.
Hsuh Wu	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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Bamba Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct	Genoa and Marseilles.
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SIR SHAPURJI B. BROCHA, KT., MERCHANT, 51, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., MERCHANT, 137, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HON'BLE MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., MERCHANT, 111, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. J. BILIMORIA, ESQ., MERCHANT, NAVSARI BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. P. GIBBS, ESQ., MERCHANT, NAVSARI BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., WALLACE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. WADIA GHANDY & Co., 123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHAN BAHADUR JAMSEDJI A. DALAL, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:

TATA SONS LIMITED, NAVSARI BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

After THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, was floated three years ago, the applications for supply of power so far exceeded the capacity of this scheme as to leave intending consumers of energy to the extent of approximately 25,000 horse power on a waiting list for a further hydro-electric development.

Other large consumers are awaiting an increase of electric supply in Bombay. Apart from the consumers mentioned above, the proof that has been given of the cheapness of electric drive, its cleanliness, its steadiness and lastly the economy of space due to the generation of the energy away from the premises of the consumer leaves no room for doubt that with the increase of industrial development in and about Bombay the full output of the scheme will be taken up in a very short time.

Each succeeding scheme with greater experience and with better conditions as to storage, etc., is capable of cheaper development than the one preceding it. It is estimated that the scheme now proposed will cost less per horse power than either of the previous schemes. The estimates are based on the highest rates such as have prevailed since the war broke out.

The present project consists of damming of the rivers of Nila and Mula at their point of junction near the Mulshi village in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District of the Presidency of Bombay so as to form a head of water capable of producing 150,000 horse power. The waters will be run over the Ghats and dropped approximately 1750 feet to a generating station at Bhira. The power will then be transmitted to Bombay, a distance of about 70 miles, at 100,000 volts.

Though the whole scheme is capable of producing 150,000 electric horse power it is intended to carry out the hydraulic works only in full and to lay down only 8 pipe lines and install only 8 generating sets for the present for the development of 75,000 electric horse power only.

Tata Sons Limited, who had obtained from Government of Bombay a concession for the development of this project and who have spent a considerable sum of money in its investigation, have agreed to transfer the concession to the Company for the sum of Rs. 7 1/2 lacs. Of this sum Rs. 1 1/2 lacs will be payable to Mr. H. P. Gibbs who not only conceived this project but also rendered valuable services in its investigation.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

(a) Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 between Tata Sons Limited and the Company whereby the Company have agreed to purchase and Tata Sons Limited have agreed to transfer the aforesaid concessions and the License to be obtained for carrying on the undertaking for the sum of Rupees 7 1/2 lacs in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 between the Company and Tata Sons Limited whereby Tata Sons Limited are appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 41 years from the date of registration of the Company on a commission of 10 per cent on net profits and an office allowance of Rs. 36,000 per annum.

(c) Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 and made between the Company and The Tata Engineering Company Limited whereby the latter are appointed Consulting Engineers to the Company on a remuneration of five per cent on the whole construction cost of the Works of the Company.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 10 shares in the Company and the remuneration of the Directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting attended by them and that such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the directors may be paid to any one of their number for services rendered by him or them in journeys to the Works or inspection of the property of the Company or in signing the share certificate in respect of the Compnay's capital or any debentures issued by the Company and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration, if any, as the Company in general meeting may grant, and such remuneration and further remuneration is to be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine.

All preliminary expenses down to and including the day on which the Company is entitled to commence business which are estimated at Rs. 7,000 will be paid by the Company.

Brokerage at the rate of 1 per cent will be paid by the Company on all allotments of Preference shares only.

The nature of the interest of Sir D. J. Tata, Knight, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, three of the Directors of this Company, is that they being the members of Tata Sons Limited are entitled to a share of the sum of Rs. 7 1/2 lacs agreed to be paid to Tata Sons Limited by the Company under the aforesaid Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 and are also entitled to share in the remuneration payable to Tata Sons Limited as Agents of the Company under the aforesaid Agency Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 and are also entitled to share in the remuneration payable to Tata Engineering Company, Limited under the aforesaid Agreement dated the 24th day of September 1919 of which Companies they are respectively Directors and Shareholders.

The nature of further interest of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Director of this Company, is that he will be paid a sum of Rs. 1 1/2 lacs by Tata Sons Limited out of the sum of Rs. 7 1/2 lacs to be paid to Tata Sons Limited under the aforesaid Agreement in consideration of his aforesaid services.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of it.

Copies of the abovementioned Agreements and the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the AGENTS, The TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, NAVSARI BUILDINGS, FORT, with a remittance of the amount of deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Government has granted a License dated 8th August 1919 in respect of this Company under the Indian Companies Restriction Act XII of 1918.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

DATED THIS 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1919.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the partnership existing between the undersigned carrying on business of stationery merchants, under the name and style of Honesty & Co., Girgaum, is dissolved from the 16th instant and Mr. JETHALAL BHIKHABHAI SHAH and Mr. CHHOTALAL PANACHAND SHAH, have retired therefrom.

Mr. RAJARAM BHASKAR PANVALKAR will carry on the business of the said firm in future on his sole responsibility, and he is also responsible for and entitled to the debts and liabilities, as well as outstandings and recoveries of Honesty & Co., prior to 16-9-1919.

RAJARAM BHASKAR PANVALKAR,
JETHALAL BHIKHABHAI SHAH,
CHHOTALAL PANACHAND SHAH.

Bombay, 29th September, 1919.

5036

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO INDUSTRIAL INDIVIDUAL OR INDIAN CHIEF TO BUY A TWO-STORIED HOUSE WITH VACANT LAND AT POONA CITY.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. Mahomed Ali Musaji, owner, a most commodious two-storied House with inner vacant land No. 269, situated at Shanwar Peith, Poona City, formerly occupied by the Maharashtra Metal Factory; South-North length 200 feet and breadth including walls 78 feet and the ½ adjoining House No. 260, well and vacant land length 134 and breadth 76 feet (six cast iron posts will be sold separately), will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON SUNDAY, the 12th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. on the abovesaid property—premises—at Poona City.

For further description, conditions, deeds, papers, etc., etc., apply to the undersigned:—

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
Auctioneers,
East Street, Poona.

5004

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY,

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY is now opened for all descriptions of traffic, except horses and carriages.

2. Refreshment and Retiring Rooms have been opened at Matheran Station, application for accommodation in the Retiring Rooms should be made to the Manager, Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus and Matheran Station.

3. The following will be the revised train service with effect from the 1st October, 1919:—

	3 Down.		5 Down.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Neral ..... Dep.	10	10	16	30
Matheran ..... Arr.	11	45	18	5
	2 Up.		4 Up.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Matheran ..... Dep.	9	0	14	0
Neral ..... Arr.	9	30	15	30

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

4984

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 3rd to 6th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

4988

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 20 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the quarter ended 30th June, 1919, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th September, to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 4th September, 1919.

4467

NOTICE.

SPECIFICATION AND SALE PRICES OF MOTOR CARS BELONGING TO HIS HIGHNESS THE SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, ALWAR.

I.

6 cylinder 40/50 H.P. Rolls Royce with 4-seated body and one racing 2-seated body extra.

Five detachable wire wheels C. A. V. lighting set with 7 lamps.

The car was imported from England in 1913, it can do over 70 miles per hour and is in excellent condition.

Price Rs. 40,000.

II.

6 cylinder 40/50 H.P. Rolls Royce.

Seven seater touring body, cape cart hood wind screen.

Six Rudge Whitworth detachable wire wheels.

5 lamps, lighting set C. A. V.

The car is in excellent condition, and will do over 55 miles per hour.

Price Rs. 40,000.

Both cars open to trial.

Apply to MILITARY SECRETARY to his Highness the Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.

4987

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Solid Band Rubber Tyres will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of October, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag. Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 29th September, 1919.

5034

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per Ordinary Share, less Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1919, and made payable to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 16th September 1919.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

5046

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1919, at 3.15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the business mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1919.

5032

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY 11th October, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1919.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 4th October, to SATURDAY, 18th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th September, 1919. 5015

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places mentioned below:—

Madras sandalwood, about 285 tons at Satyamangalam, on 29th November, 1919.
Madras sandalwood, about 55 tons, at Vellore, on 4th December, 1919.
Madras sandalwood, about 175 tons, at Tirupattur, on 8th December, 1919.
Coorg sandalwood, about 350 tons, at Fraserpet, on 11th December, 1919.

NOTE:—Satyamangalam is about 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the South Indian Railway. Vellore and Tirupattur are stations on the South Indian Railway. Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Satyamangalam sale—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Vellore sale—District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Tirupattur sale—District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tirupattur.
Fraserpet sale—Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, Mercara. 5033

HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.

THIS SANATORIUM will be RE-OPENED for admission from 1st October, 1919. Information regarding application forms, admission tickets, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned. No advance cases will be admitted.

W. R. BHANDARE,
For the Hon. Secretaries.

Address:
C/o Dr. B. S. Patkar,
416, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, No. 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL JOOMA and SARABAI, wife of Ismail Jooma, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to my client Raja Narayenpersad Bahadur Asifjhai of Hyderabad, Deccan, Hindu Inhabitant, free from all incumbrances and claims, the undermentioned property, situate at Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 146 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 2642, New No. 9654, Old Survey No. 1715, and New Survey No. 913, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6424, Street No. 61, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Nizam Street, otherwise known as Nizampura or Kandawalla Moholla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Merwanji Shapurji, on or towards the West by the propery of Bomanji Peshwaji, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rehematulla Mahomedally and partly by that of Esmail Karwa, and on or towards the South, by the Nizam Street aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated at Bombay, this 26th day of September, 1919.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,
Purchaser's Vakil.

5041

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the North side of the Elphinstone Road, in the District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand and four hundred and twelve square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 53, 53 and 53, New Nos. 11938A and 11938B and Survey No. 1925, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4, and bounded on the East by the Government ground, on the West by the ground of Nowalia Girdhar, on the North by the water passage and on the South partly by the ground of Anand Daya next hereinafter described and partly by the ground of Pandu Mahadu and the said land was formerly in the possession of Augustine Simias DeSouza Rawan Simo De-Souza Jawoobai and afterwards in the possession of the late Anand Daya and is now in the possession of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold now Salt Batty ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Northern side of the Elphinstone Road, in the District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 208, 209 and 227 and Survey No. 1923 Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 1924, Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and forty-two square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Solebor Gregori Joao Fernandes, on or towards the West by the ground of Manuel Beretto, on or towards the North partly by the ground of Anand Daya and partly next hereinbefore specified by the ground of Augustine Simao DeSouza, on or towards the South by the Public passage and which said ground is now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1919.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5039

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMSEDJI JIJIBHOY PASTAKIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my clients CHINAPPA KRISHNAJI, VITHOBA KRISHNAJI and SHANKER KRISHNAJI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, free from all incumbrances and claims, the undermentioned property situate at Thakoredwar, or Breach Candy Road, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground (which has been subsequently redeemed of such Pension and Taxes), situate, lying and being at Thakoredwar, or Breach Candy Road, Girgaon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the said Breach Candy Road, on the West side thereof and which land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 288, Old Survey No. 111, New No. 8087, admeasuring 213 1/3 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the Chawl messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon being the Northern compartment or Galla of the building with two compartments and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 2271, Street No. 446, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Thakoredwar, Girgaon or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Merwanji Framji Panday, but now occupied by the stables of Dinbai Jehangirji Seervai and Jehangir Rustomji Seervai, on or towards the North by the widow's house, belonging to Dinbai Patel, and on or towards the South by the house of Sorabji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla.

Dated at Bombay, this 29th day of September, 1919.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,
Purchasers' Vakil.

5040

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.)

PROSPECTUS

OF

BENGAL GLASS WORKS,

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,000

Divided into 70,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as follows:—Rs. 2-8 on Application, Rs. 2-8 on Allotment and the balance at call.

DIRECTORS:

DOST MAHOMED PEER MAHOMED, Esq., (Proprietor, Messrs. Ebram Peer Mahomed & Co.), 39-1, Canning Street, Calcutta.
RAI BISSESSUR LALL HALWASYA BAHADUR, Merchant and Banker, Calcutta.
KARMALLY HASSUM, Esq., Merchant and Banker, Calcutta.
HEMENDRANATH SEN, Esq., (Director, Bengal Potteries, Ltd.,) Calcutta.
ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Esq., Glassware Merchant, Bombay.

BANKERS:

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.
2, Clive Row, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. VINEY & THRUSTON, Chartered Accountants, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. LESLIE & HINDS,
Lindley Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. EBRAM PEER MAHOMED & Co., 39/1, Canning Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

39/1, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of erecting and establishing a Glass Factory at Calcutta and also to acquire as a going concern of the PEER MOHAMED GLASS FACTORY at Matunga, Bombay.

The factory at Bombay was established by Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Ebram Peer Mahomed & Co., the well-known Glass Merchants of India, in the year 1916 and is at present a very profitable concern. The present production of the factory is 1000 dozen chimneys a day and excluding a breakage of 200 dozen the nett output is 800 dozen chimneys daily. Taking the minimum price at Re. 1 per dozen chimneys the value of the monthly output of the factory is Rs. 20,000 computed at the rate of 26 working days per month. The monthly expenses of the factory amount to Rs. 10,000 (including coal, wages, chemicals, etc.,) so that taking the value of the monthly output at Rs. 20,000 only, there is a clear profit of Rs. 10,000 per month.

The total outlay on the Bombay Factory has been Rs. 75,000. The proprietor of the Factory Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed owns the buildings and half-share of the land on which the Factory stands, the other half-share being held on a 7 years' lease, 3½ years of which have already expired. The Company will aquire from Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed the Factory and all his interest and rights therein. The purchase price has been fixed at Rs. 1,55,000 of which Rs. 75,000 will be paid to the Vendor by the allotment of 7,500 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each in the Company and the balance of Rs. 80,000 in cash. The balance includes the value of the land computed at Rs. 30,000 and of the goodwill at Rs. 50,000. Provision is also made in the Agreement for Sale for the inclusion of the Vendor on the Board of Directors of the Company.

The following figures being the value of imports of glassware show the position of the glass market in India during the past 8 years—1911 to 1919:—

	Rs.
1911-1912	9,51,810
1912-1913	16,31,850 Rs.
1913-1914	17,93,145 plus 7,95,630
1914-1915	10,00,020 plus 3,71,940
1915-1916	19,41,810 plus 6,47,685
1916-1917	11,51,475 plus 7,15,125
1917-1918	18,86,985 plus 9,91,095
1918-1919	19,26,136 up to March.

These figures represent the value of Chimneys, Globes and Tableware imported into India during the years mentioned and do not take into account glass and glassware of other kinds imported during the same time.

It is apparent from the above figures that there is a very large demand for glassware in India at the present time and it goes without saying that this demand must grow as years roll by.

For the Calcutta Factory it is proposed to build 3 furnaces and it is expected that the profits of the Calcutta Factory will be nearly as large if not larger than the Bombay Factory, considering the proximity of the coal-fields and the fact that Calcutta offers the largest market for glassware in India.

The Factory at Bombay having proved a profitable concern the Promoters hope that it will be possible to show a profit from the very first year of the Company's existence, inasmuch as the profits of the Bombay and Calcutta Factories will be taken together and a general dividend declared.

The following may be taken as a rough estimate of the payments to be made by the Company prior to or immediately upon incorporation.

(1)	Rs. 50,000	to be paid to Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed for goodwill.
(2)	Rs. 30,000	to be paid to Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed for land.
(3)	Rs. 1,20,000	for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings including furnaces, etc., at Calcutta.
(4)	Rs. 27,000	for Machinery, moulds, crucibles, tools, firebricks and chimneys.
(5)	Rs. 10,000	for coal and chemicals in stock.
(6)	Rs. 10,000	for preliminary expenses.
(7)	Rs. 10,000	for electric installation, telephone, motor lorry, etc.
	Total Rs. 2,57,000	

There is thus a balance of Rs. 55,500 for working capital for both the factories, the capital to be called up being Rs. 3,12,500 only.

Both the Factories at Bombay and Calcutta will be entrusted to the management of Messrs. Ebram Peer Mohamed and Company, Glass Merchants, who have an established reputation of nearly half a century for ably conducting several businesses at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. They have their branches in most of the principal cities and towns in India.

The Head Office of the Company will be in Calcutta and the existing office of the Factory at Bombay will be converted into a branch office of the Company.

The Managing Agents will receive a remuneration of Rs. 400 for their Calcutta Office and Rs. 400 for their Bombay Office and a commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of 62,500 shares offered to the public for subscription.

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000 and these will be borne and paid by the Company.

No promotion money is being paid but provision is made in the Articles for the payment of reasonable brokerage.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 1,000 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of a Director is to be the payment of Rs. 50 for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended by him.

Agreement.—The following Agreements will be entered into:—

(a) An Agreement for sale between Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and the Company for the sale to the Company of the Glass Factory and business related to the Glass Factory at Bombay and all its assets in connexion with such business.

(b) An Agreement to be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co., whereby the latter will be appointed the Managing Agents of the Company.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Application for shares should be made and sent to the Managing Agents Messrs. Ebram Peer Mahomed and Company, 112, Chakla Street, Bombay, together with the amount payable on application.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

DOST MAHOMED PEER MAHOMED, Esq.,
RAI BISSESSUR LALL HALWASYA, BAHADUR.
KARMALLY HASSUM, Esq.,
HEMENDRANATH SEN, Esq.,
ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Esq.,
} DIRECTORS.

Applications will be received till 10th October, 1919, inclusive.

Application Forms and other information regarding the above Glass Works will be obtained at Messrs. Ebram Peer Mahomed and Company, 112, Chakla Street or 39/1, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Dated Bombay, 30th day of September, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CUMBERALLI LARI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Government land, bearing New Survey No. 14/3693, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 12/3693, in the occupation of Gool Mahomed Vira, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 13/3693, in the occupation of Pestonji Edulji Mody, on or towards the West by the property, bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the South by the property in the occupation of Cooverji Rustomji Sethna, and which said piece of Government land, is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 6217 (4), Street No. 43 C.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5042

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI CURSETJI LAKRAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days, from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Toka land, containing my admeasurement 369 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other land under New Survey Nos. IF/2563, together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under F Ward No. 133/0 and Street No. 2E, and which said premises are situate at Soparibag Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the G. I. P. Railway, and partly by the property of Dhunjibhai Daruwalla, on or towards the North and West by the property of the G. I. P. Railway, and on or towards the South by the remaining property of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5043

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJA, wife of Shavaksha Bomanji Chothia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, charge, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Forras Tenure situate at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 492, 164, etc., New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9, and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587 and bounded on the East by Falkland Road 8 Cross Lane on the West by Falkland Road 9, Cross Lane, on the North by the property belonging to the estate of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, on the South by land leased to Devidas Sevakram and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2294 (1) and Street No. 12, Falkland Road 7 Cross Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5045

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMGOPAL BALDEODAS has contracted to sell to our client his moiety or half share of the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said moiety of the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbat Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1430, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey Nos. 7601, 7602, 17616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45, containing by admeasurement 604 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vidhiaram Mohanji, on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Toolsidas Laldas Jadia, on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath Sacsaram and partly by the property of Jetha Narayan.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5046

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REMEMBER when dealing in shares at Calcutta always places your orders with a reliable stock and share brokers' firm. We are always at your services with first class and most up-to-date information and offer every facility to our customers. HALWASIYA BROTHERS, No. 2, Royal Exchange Place and 11, Hare Street. Phone 1361, Post Box No. 714. Telegrams Halwasiya. 5023

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Fords cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Honest and Hardworking TAXI DRIVERS. Apply Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5024

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN for Mechanical tracing work by an English firm of Engineers, etc. Apply to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5030

WANTED—Marathi knowing ploughed SOLICITOR as assistant for mofussil, splendid chance for capable hand. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5028

WANTED—An Experienced LADY DOCTOR for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, Anjuman-a-Himayatul Islam, Bantva (Kathiawar) J. S. Ry., stating pay and age. 4871

WANTED—Experienced and energetic COMPOUNDER to work in a Pharmacy. Good prospects for a really capable hand. Apply at once to BOMBAY SURGICAL Co., opp. West End Cinema, New Charni Road. 5029

WANTED.—A young and energetic CLERK, must be good in English Typing and Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to ACME MANUFACTURING COY. Sir Mungaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay. 5019

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarathi, experienced in Share Bazar work. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp MOTILAL MANEKCHAND, 53, Apollo Street, Fort. 5037

WANTED for the Jamkhandi State, a B.A. or LL.B., with languages as voluntary subject and French as second language. Apply, with terms and copies of testimonials, if any, to the SECRETARY, to the Chief of Jamkhandi. 4817

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS for Accounts, Typewriting and Correspondence work for a limited company, only qualified and experienced men need apply with terms and certificates to Box No. 229, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5035

WANTED at once—For the Middle School Department of a local High School, a competent Gujarati knowing TEACHER. Graduate or Undergraduate. Apply stating qualifications and least salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5031

WANTED.—A hardworking and experienced MANAGER with knowledge of engineering for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Punjab. Apply with full particulars and pay expected. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5020

WANTED—A very competent man to take charge of Cash Business Department in a firm of Share and Stock brokers. Only persons having thorough experience and fully conversant with the nature of work need apply, stating salary required and furnishing references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

WANTED.

WANTED.—Good quantity MOTOR CARS Accessories and Taxi Meters at trade prices. Apply—H. O. HALWASIYA, c/o. Messrs. Ramgopal Madhopershad, No. 381, Kalbadevi Road. 5022

WANTED TO BUY.—A spacious BUILDING in Apollo or Church Gate Street or on the Hornby Road in the vicinity of Banks. Apply confidentially to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5027

WANTED.—Suitable place for garage and show room for a big motor car concern to be started earlier. Please inform with full particulars. Apply Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5021

WANTED—A furnished BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar with two bed-rooms for three months. Write Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4945

WANTED—One BOILER, secondhand, size about 24ft. by 6ft. by 6in., pressure 125 to 150 lbs.; also one PUMPING ENGINE for Press. KATARSINGH Sindh-Punjab Hindu Hotel, Sitaram Building, Bombay. 494

WANTED—One OFFICE BLOCK, free ventilated on the first floor, in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Hornby Road, Medows and Church Gate Street, possessing a water pipe and a latrine. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—A decent VIS-A-VIS at half the price. Apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5025

A Seven-seater "FIAT" CAR, 16/20 h.p., latest 1917 model, little used, excellent condition, fitted with up-to-date accessories. Price Rs. 13,000. No brokers. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4951

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable PLOT of LAND, measuring about 2,775 square yards, on Cadell Road, Mahim. Apply RAMRAO LAXMAN SHIVALKAR, Toddy Shop, Matunga. 4932

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat. 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Kirchners Verticle Band Saw with six 1in.—2in. diameter Saws Rs. 3,000, almost new; inspection invited; one Planner, Engines. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 5000

RE. 1 or Rs. 500? We don't mind whether your orders are big or small, for only a packet of pins or a whole consignment of Office Stationery, we always give the BEST. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

YOUR DRAWINGS, Sketches will be the better if the instruments and materials by which they are drawn, are of superior and guaranteed make. Try our fresh stocks received last week. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of linseed, bags of hirda, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of till seed bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of corid, bags of rapeseed, bags of turmeric empty wooden casks, cases of tea, tins of oil, bundles of coir ropes,, bundles of C. P. goods, bundle of twine, bale of Hessien cloth, cases of luggage, bales of F. P. cotton, bundles of forms, bags of tea dust, bundles of baggings, cases of lead pieces, lot of stones, cask of soda, box of sugar candy, bags of sugar, bags of salt, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MILLS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of American Steel Hoops, Steel Round Bars and Soft Steel Rods.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort, on account of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, and under instructions from their local Agents, the following:—

4,285 bundles American steel hoops, ¾ inches by 20, P. W. G., by 29 feet long, 166 tons.

781 bundles American steel round bars, 3/16 inches by 12 feet, about 36½ tons.

500 bundles American soft steel rods, ½ inch by 12, about 27½ tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of auctioning goods and the balance to be paid, and the delivery taken from the Port Trust warehouses within 4 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40 GROSS WIRE SPRINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

About 30 gross wire springs 5 by 1in.
About 10 gross wire springs 12 by 5/8 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BLEACHED STRIPED TWILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Vasanji Manji and on account and at the risk of Bhut Damodar Purshottam of Chickalgully.

10 bales bleached striped Twills, No. 12700, 24 yds.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 DAMAGED SCAMMEL BALLOON WINCHES.

By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Royal Air Force, Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

3 damaged scammed baloon winches salved from fire on board the s.s. Dara.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY the 3RD OCTOBER, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are intrusted to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Paper Currency Office, 2nd floor, Meadows Street, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furnitures, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoy, marble top tables, tepestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Collard & Campbell file English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawars, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs handsome cabinets, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, refrigerator ice box, chairs, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.,

The property of J. J. Latta, Esq. of Paper Currency Office and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

The Sale of Dr. Field's FURNITURE will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m. from Lot No. 271, at the Ridge Malabar Hill.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Building Plots on Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill (open to the sea).

Rare opportunity to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell the undermentioned building plots by Public Auction, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 2,800 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 7006 and 2/7005, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the Bungalow of Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road, running parallel to Pedder Road), and which plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Tarraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans, and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY at Burhanpur, known as the Bhuskuta Ginning Factory.

Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa C.P., for and on behalf of the Court of Wards Nimar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not previously disposed of by private treaty, the Bhuskuta Ginning Factory at Burhanpur including the land and buildings with immediate delivery.

The Ginning Machinery Comprises 34 Gins, a Compound Non-condensing Engine by "Fairbank Bearley Bingley" England and Lancashire Boiler by Messrs. Tinker Shenton, 2 donkey pumps, kapas opener lathe, bench vice, roller press cart weigh bridge by Avery to weigh 3 tons shafting and gearing, etc., etc.

The buildings consist of gin house having 4,138 square feet of plinth area, theatre hall having 4,472 square feet plinth area and a 58 roomed sarai used as godown.

The total area of the land is 55,422 square feet more or less and the land is freehold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa C.P. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE LAND AT KALA CHOWKEY, PAREL, AT THE CORNER OF SEWREE ROAD AND REAY ROAD AND ALSO FRONTING 50 FEET NEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right to lease the land for 25 years at Kala Chowkey, Parel, fronting three large roads and admeasuring 1.578 square yards belonging to the Bombay Port Trust for erection of two-storied shops with offices or residence over them.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board, dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass-door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures, hat-stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and round teapoys, marble top tables, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Kelly, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, MILLINERY DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of the Whole of the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill and Outstanding of the Firms of Messrs. Haroon Ayub and Co. and of Messrs. Ayub Aboo Baker and Co., at Jakaria Musjid.

High Court.
Suit No. 2069 of 1919.

Bai Fatmabai, widow of Ayub Hajee Jaffer.....Plaintiff.
Haroon Hajee Jaffer and Aboo Baker Hajee Jaffer.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJTE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Haroon Hajee Jaffer and Aboo Baker Hajee Jaffer, the first and second defendants herein and pursuant to the power of sale granted to them, by a consent order dated the 9th September, 1919, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the shop of Haroon Ayub, 244, Jakaria Muslid:—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of Haroon Ayub and Co., consisting of soft and hard collars, handkerchiefs, belts, braces, safety pins, links, socks, stockings, ribbons, undershirts, curtain nets, muslin, flannel, and flanelette, voile, stripped and striping flannel lace pieces, etc. Also the Goodwill and all outstanding of the firm.

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Ayub Abu-baker and Co. consisting of Frillings, socks, ties, braces, handerchiefs, drawers, cycle hose, laces, embroidery, trimmings, woollen shawls, etc., Also the Goodwill and all outstanding of the said of Ayoob Abu-baker and Co.

The stock-in-trade of each firm will be sold separately together with its respective Goodwill and outstanding without the right of occupying the premises.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and delivery of the goods shall be taken within four days a general payment of the balance amount.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the undersigned or of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the defendants.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1919.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.781 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	76.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.896 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5 "
Minimum do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, W.
Movement of Wind	144 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.42 Inches.
Total fall during month	7.78 "
Do. do. year	56.31 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth in Feet	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth in Feet
	Sept.	h m	ft in	Sept. h m	ft in
Mon.	29	m 1 59	16 8	22 m 7 41	19 2
Tues.	30	m 2 52	15 0	23 m 8 17	20 7
	Oct.			1 0 9 0	
Wed.	1	m 3 44	13 5	2 0 9 54	22 0
Thur	2	m 4 35	11 9	3 0 10 31	23 3
Fri.	3	m 5 24	10 3	4 0 11 8	24 4
Sat.	4	m 6 13	9 0	4 11	25 4
Sun.	5	m 7 2	8 0	5 m 0 55	26 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 29 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 29m.	Sunset 6h. 20m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 20m.
Oct. 1 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 19m.
" 2 (Thursday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 18m.
" 3 (Friday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 17m.
" 4 (Saturday)	"	6h. 30m.	" 6h. 16m.
" 5 (Sunday)	"	6h. 30m.	" 6h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	Oct.	2nd	2h. 7.8m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	10th	4h. 9.0m. p.m.
Last quarter	"	18th	10h. 34.6m. a.m.
New Moon	"	24th	4h. 9.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity remains in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature is above normal throughout; night temperature is above the average in south Rajputana, but is below it in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.45 in. of rain and Surat 0.35 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Both day and night temperatures are above the average except in the area of rain.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.36 in. of rain and Chanda 1.16 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature has fallen generally, but is still in excess at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.48 in., Ratnagiri 0.24 in., Mormugao 3.01 in. and Karwar 1.50 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon reports 1.03 in., Ahmednagar 1.60 in., Poona 0.27 in., Sholapur 1.12 in., Bijapur 2.13 in., Aurangabad 0.56 in., Nizamabad 0.30 in. and Hyderabad 0.73 in. Cloud is moderate to heavy and humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average at most stations.

General Remarks.—Widespread rainfall has again occurred in the Peninsula and the falls have been fairly heavy at several stations. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the east Madras coast, and local in Mysore, the Carnatic and the south of the Central Provinces. A few showers are reported from Gujarat and Kathiawar. A further strengthening is apparent in the monsoon and there are some indications of the existence of an area of disturbed weather in the north-east Arabian Sea.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th September, 1919:—

Rainfall has occurred in the Peninsula, Assam and Burma; elsewhere weather has been practically dry.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mandalay three inches; Lashio one; Parbani, Chitaldrug three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 29th OF SEPT 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
GENERAL STATIONS—						
Bombay	33.2	26	82	0	57	—
Do (Santa Cruz)	32.6	24	84	0	57	— 7.91
Alibag	32.6	24.4	89	0	71	— 3.09
Mahabaleshwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (Observatory)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.7	75	39	—	7.95	+3.19
Rawalpindi	96.7	64	52	—	24.50	+14.84
Lahore	97.8	68	70	—	16.55	+1.92
Amritsar	101.4	70	51	—	8.38	—3.75
Dharmsala	100.0	56	54	—	19.58	—0.51
Dalhousie	87.8	70	84	—	13.44	—0.35
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.5	74	57	—	28.61	+5.59
Allahabad	97.8	71	65	—	22.41	—0.94
Fyzabad	97.2	72	68	—	34.68	+10.57
Cawnpore	96.6	72	67	—	23.48	+2.17
Allahabad	97.4	71.4	68	—	21.54	—1.80
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.8	74.4	42	—	0.20	—1.97
Karachi	94.8	76.8	80	—	2.12	—8.62
Hyderabad	94.6	75.4	67	—	12.76	—8.07
Jodhpur	97.8	70	43	—	24.78	+1.71
Kotah	95.0	73.8	46	—	25.32	+1.19
Mount Abu	84.8	67.4	34	—	30.37	+24.75
CENTRAL KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Rajkot	96.8	74.1	64	—	13.00	+6.27
Dwarka	86.0	79.8	78	—	9.88	—6.66
Veraval	92.8	75.6	57	—	15.46	—4.81
Kalkot	96.8	74.4	57	—	30.35	+5.48
Ghanvagad Para	94.6	74.4	73	—	14.11	—7.15
Surat	91.0	76.2	76	—	25.67	—2.06
Ahmedabad	101.4	77.4	58	—	27.20	—0.84
Deesa	103.1	72.0	52	—	16.00	+2.19
Neemuch	98.2	67.6	63	0	26.30	+0.16
Indore	94.1	69.1	67	0	43.56	+14.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.6	71.2	71	0	71.47	+22.28
Nagpur	92.8	69.0	66	0	56.34	+15.86
Chanda	91.7	71.6	69	0	58.14	+16.15
Khandwa	94.6	75.4	66	0	28.54	—0.67
Akola	97.4	77.2	75	0	28.56	—2.27
Amraoti	97.4	75.7	63	0	19.84	—5.84
Nagpur	93.1	72.7	66	0	44.28	+9.13
Chanda	92.4	70.4	70	0	54.44	+12.67
Raipur	89.9	70.4	79	—	54.15	+10.94
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	78.2	87	0.81	68.96	—3.79
Ratnagiri	89.6	76.3	84	0.24	54.21	—9.71
Marmagoa	84.2	—	87	3.01	88.52	+1.96
Karwar	94.2	76.0	91	—	69.06	—9.16
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.2	74.4	80	—	20.46	+2.65
Ahmednagar	96.0	69.8	75	0.28	17.00	—0.32
Poona	85.6	68.4	94	—	23.96	+0.61
Sholapur	94.2	72.6	83	—	22.40	+1.50
Bijapur	94.4	71.6	83	0.37	13.05	—1.28
Belgaum	90.6	69.2	73	0.19	32.87	—3.18
Aurangabad	96.4	71.2	76	0.26	15.37	—4.96
Nizamabad(Deccan)	99.1	72.6	69	1.30	25.27	—10.46
Hyderabad	93.6	72.6	87	2.17	34.84	+6.42
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.6	75.8	87	0.71	97.47	—20.96
Calicut	85.8	76.4	88	0.24	77.09	—10.88
Cochin	88.2	76.4	84	0.44	74.70	—6.75
Colombo	84.4	76.2	85	0.40	27.33	+6.88
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE— MALABAR AND SOUTH—						
Masulipatam	89.6	76.2	85	0.75	17.17	—5.88
Bellary	98.2	72.0	62	0.21	11.44	+1.23
Cuddapah	99.0	75.2	79	—	10.14	—3.06
Madras	91.4	76.0	82	—	15.87	+0.36
Bangalore	90.0	68.0	90	0.25	10.88	—3.06
Coimbatore	87.2	72.6	78	4.57	—	—0.09
Trichinopoly	93.6	74.2	80	2.70	14.50	+2.90
Negapatam	90.6	76.2	86	1.22	18.04	+1.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th September, 1919, was 29.927 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .178 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Acts, 1913-14.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

Divided into 4,00,000 Ordinary Shares each Rs. 50.

Of the above shares about 3,00,000 shares have been privately subscribed for and the remaining shares, namely, 1,00,000 shares are now offered for public subscription.

Payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 per Share on application

Rs. 5 per Share on allotment

and the balance as and when required in calls of not more than Rs. **10** each at intervals of not less than six months.

Directors.

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N. S. T. CHARI, Esq., OF MESSRS. CHARI & Co., LTD., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Merchant.
BABU ONKERMULL SHROFF OF THE MARWARI INDUSTRIAL AGENCY, LTD., 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta, Merchant (Ex-officio).

N.B.—Since the filing of the prospectus it has been decided to take up the full number of 12 Directors as provided for in the Articles of Association and these will be included in the Board after filing their names with the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Auditors.

Messrs. Meugens Peat & Co., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

Honorary Secretary.

Babu Onkermull Shroff, 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Bankers (Temporary).

Messrs. Binayak Mishra.

Registered Office (Temporary).

11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing in Calcutta an Industrial Bank, which in addition to undertaking ordinary Banking business, will finance and assist the development of existing and new indigenous industrial and agricultural concerns.

It is generally recognised that an institution of this nature is essential to the development of the industrial and agricultural possibilities of the country, and that as a Company with its Head Office in Calcutta and confining itself in the main to the local requirements of this side of India, with its management in the hands of persons fully conversant with local conditions, is urgently called for.

The Promoters of this Company are an influential group of local merchants and bankers who have arranged amongst themselves for the subscription of more than half the total capital required but who take no remuneration for their services as promoters.

It is intended, at the earliest possible opportunity, to acquire office premises in the centre of the business quarter of the City, and negotiations are now in progress for the engagement of an Expert European Manager to conduct the business of the Bank, the policy of the Directors being to procure the most efficient staff possible. The Capital of the Company will be Rs. 2,00,00,000, of which, as above stated, one half has already been privately subscribed, and minimum subscription upon which the Directors will proceed to allotment is sixty per cent. of the total capital.

No portion of the Capital has or will be underwritten.

The Company will pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company and it is estimated that such preliminary expenses will not exceed Rs. 25,000.

No contracts have as yet been entered into by or on behalf of the Company.

The Articles provide that the qualification for every Director is to be the holding of shares in the Company of the par value of Rs. 25,000 and that until otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting the remuneration of the Directors is to be a fee of Rs. 100 for each Director for each meeting attended by him.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at any time during usual business hours either at the Registered Office or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments. Failure to pay any future instalment on Shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Company's Solicitors.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

DATED the 25th day of SEPTEMBER 1919.

"DO NOT DEAL WITH TIMIDITY AND PREJUDICE."

WANTED RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

MR. JINNAH'S EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The All-India Moslem League Deputation, consisting of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri and the Hon. Yakub Hasan, gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Jinnah acting as spokesman.

Chairman.—I think you represent the Moslem League?—(Mr. *Jinnah*). Yes.

You have been good enough to send in answer to the list of questions?—Yes, we have.

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT.

Perhaps you will wish to supplement those answers by a statement?—Yes. I want to give the Committee a short history of the position of India with regard to this Reform Bill which is now before you, the Government of India Bill.

That is rather a tall order?—If your Lordship will allow me, what I want to say is this: The first proposition that we contest very strongly is with regard to the Central Government, namely, that according to us no element of responsibility is introduced in the Central Government. We contest that.

It is quite in order that you should make that point fully; but I do not want you to give a history of the whole of this question?—No; it would take me months to write down.

I think it would?—I never intended that, I wanted to give you a short sketch and not a history in the sense that I am going to write down a history, but in the sense of what is the exact attitude of the people of India with regard to this particular question.

If you are staying beyond the legitimate bounds of a statement you must forgive me for interrupting you?—But your Lordship is not going to pre-judge that now. The position is this: Four formulas have been laid down in the Joint Report, and formula 3 is this: "The Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament, and, saving such responsibility, its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable, pending experience of the effect of the changes now to be introduced in the Provinces. In the meantime, the Indian Legislative Council should be enlarged and made more representative, and its opportunities of influencing Government increased." That is in paragraph 190 of the Joint Report on page 157. What I want to put before you is this very shortly and very concisely. The All-India Moslem League, whose representative I am here to-day, in 1913, about the end of 1912 and also in 1913, March Sessions, adopted a programme, namely, the attainment of self-government under the aegis of the British Crown for India, and thereby came into line with the Indian National Congress. After that programme was adopted by the All-India Moslem League, the All-India Moslem League and the Indian National Congress, for the first time in the history of the Indian people, met together in Bombay in 1915. In 1915, both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League adopted certain resolutions. Lord Sinha was presiding over the Indian National Congress at that time, and we emphasised this that we wanted a declaration of policy from His Majesty's Government with regard to India. Both these bodies appointed Committees of representative men to formulate a scheme of reforms which should be introduced after the war. Now, I will not go beyond that or what happened before that except this, that up to 1915, to put it very shortly, the Indian National Congress and all political bodies in India advocated the transfer of power from the Executive or the bureaucratic Government to the Popular Government, that is to say, a voice in the direction and control of the Executive and in the direction of the policy of the Government. That demand was formulated in 1915 again. Those two committees formed to formulate the Reform Scheme met on various occasions. In 1916—I am speaking from memory, but I think it was about August, 1916—the Government of India were contemplating a despatch on the reforms. This came to be known and at that time what is known as the Memorandum of the 19, that is the 19 elected members of the Imperial Council, was drafted. They thought that they should not lose any time, but should put forward the views of the people of India as their representatives. They, therefore, in Simla, in September, 1916, drafted a memorandum, which is a well-known document, called the Memorandum of the 19. There again the two points were emphasised: Transfer of power, as I mentioned before, and fiscal autonomy. After that, in 1916, at Lucknow, the Indian National Congress met and the All-India Home Rule League met and adopted a scheme of reform which is well-known to the Committee. There again they emphasised the point that we wanted a transfer of power from top to bottom, not in any particular portion of the Government. The Government of India is divided in this way: Local Self-Government is one rung of the ladder, Provincial Government is the second, Central Government is the third, the Secretary of State and his Council is the fourth, and Parliament on the top of the whole of this structure. That was in December, 1916. After that, what comes is announcement of the 20th August, which is welcomed because it definilaid down the goal for India and the of His Majesty's Government in After that announcement His MaSecretary (Mr. Montagu) arrived in India, and when he arrived in India he wanted to ascertain the exact position with regard to the reforms in India. Up to this time nobody thought of any other form of government except the unitary system of government. Mr. Lionel Curtis, who was in India about this time in 1917, after he had had many interviews and discussions with leaders of Indian thought, was the first, I believe, who suggested the dual form of government—that is, a diarchy. In 1917 the Indian National Congress met at Calcutta, and it again reaffirmed those very principles which I have mentioned, and said that as a substantial step towards the realisation of the goal we want what is known as the Congress-League scheme. But we had no other scheme before us at that moment, except the Congress-League scheme or the unitary system of government. After that the Joint Report came.

DISSATISFACTION AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

My point is this, that we expected in this Joint Report not to be confined merely to the Provinces, as it says in formula 2. Formula 2 says, "The Provinces are the domain in which the earlier steps towards the progressive realisation of responsible government should be taken." After this Report I must say naturally there was a great deal of disatisfaction and disappointment, for this reason, that we have been urging reforms from top to bottom in the matter of controlling the Executive, having a voice in the direction of the policy of the Government, and emphasising a fiscal autonomy for India. I do not understand why the authors of the Report say that their principles will not allow them to go further than the proposals there. I cannot see what principles they are which prevent them from going further, because I do not see how it is opposed to the announcement of the 20th August; but still they say that.

After that we thought that as the Joint Report itself was placed before the public of India and the public of Great Britain for criticism and opinions, therefore it was open to us to improve it, because it was not the last word on the subject. After the Report was published I venture to say before this Committee that there is no section of public opinion of any importance in India that has not urged that a simultaneous advance should be made in the Government of India, and has not emphasised the point of fiscal autonomy. What do we find? Notwithstanding the very strong current of opinion from one end of India to the other we find the next stage is this Bill which is now before you, and we find that this Bill does not go one bit further than the Montagu-Chelmsford Report with regard to the Central Government and the fiscal autonomy.

WHY NO ADVANCE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Now, my Lord, what is the reason for not making an advance in the Central Government? The only ground that I have been able to gather is the general arguments which are laid down, if I may shortly place them before you, in this way. The first ground really comes to want of confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves. I am analysing it. The second ground is distrust of the representative character of the educated section. The third is that the elected representatives of the people will make the government impossible by creating deadlocks. You find it summed up in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. I am giving you the exact words. I am really reading from the Government of India Despatch of the 5th March, at page 103. It is from the report of the Home Rule League, Bombay branch. I am the President of the Home Rule League, of the Bombay branch. This Memorandum was submitted under my signature as the President of the Home Rule League, and I took a considerable part in the preparation of this Memorandum. On page 103 you will find the reasons summed up as "(1) Electorates of sufficient size and equality cannot be called into existence for a long time; (2) the politically-minded classes cannot be entrusted with the government of the remaining portion of the people, which is indifferent to politics and unfit to have any voice in the government either by reason of ignorance, poverty, or religious and social differences." Then, on page 104, we say: "The position taken up by the authors of the Report is thus defined: 'In the first place we wish to insist on the importance of these factors in considering the time necessary for the complete attainment of responsible government in a country where, in spite of rapid processes of growth, so great a majority of the people do not ask for it and are not yet fitted for it.' And further: 'The prospects of advance very greatly depend upon how far the educated Indian is in sympathy with and capable of fairly representing the illiterate masses.'" This is a quotation from the Report. Therefore, as I said before, these are the only reasons that I can gather for not making any advance in the Central Government.

What we say is this: First of all, this is a highly exaggerated and incorrect estimate of the situation in India. I will deal now, first of all, with the question of there being no efficient electorates. That, I believe, is the strongest point as far as I have been able to gather of the Secretary of State for India. Now what is the position in India? It is admitted that you will find that you can get at least 5 per cent. of the population in the electorates. It is also admitted in the Report that you have, even according to the last census in 1911, 8.6 per cent. educated people; I believe there is a large number now, in 1919. Therefore you have certainly more than, roughly speaking—I am only guessing now—8.6 per cent. literates, and I put it down at not less than 10 or 12 per cent.

POSITION IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Now what was the position of the United Kingdom when there was a complete responsible government run in this country? In England in 1835 you had 4.6 per cent.; in Ireland you had 1.2 per cent.; in Scotland 3.2 per cent. In 1871 England 9 per cent.; Ireland 4.2 per cent.; Scotland 7.6 per cent. In 1881, England 9.7 per cent.; Ireland 4.4 per cent.; and Scotland 8.4 per cent. In 1889 you had 15.8 per cent. in England, 16.6 per cent. in Ireland, and 14.2 per cent. in Scotland. We do not stop at England, but we go further. What do you find in other countries in Europe? You find, first of all in Sweden, there was 1 per cent. of the population that got into the electorate; in France 26.6 per cent.; the Chamber of Deputies in Italy was elected by 2½ per cent. of the population till the franchise was broadened in 1882; and you find as late as 1888 only 17.6 per cent. of the population in the United States of America took part in electing the most complete responsible Government in the world. Therefore, my Lord, it is no argument that you will not be able to get more than 10 per cent.—if you wish to lower the franchise, if the Southborough Committee had not put such a high qualification, you certainly would get at least 10 per cent. of the population of in the electorate. But are we asking for responsible government to-day, although we have 10 per cent. of the population that can get into the electorate? We are not. What do you find in Canada? In Canada people had no municipal franchise even; they had no municipal experience when complete responsible government was established in Canada by Lord Durham's Report. Therefore, I say this argument that we have not got an electorate is without justification. There is no warrant for it.

Then the next argument is that the politically-minded people cannot be trusted. On that point I do not wish to say anything more than this. You have only got to look at the past record of the Congress of the Moslem League and other political bodies. I do not want to go into the details of it, but we have urged in season and out of season upon the Government measures purely intended for the welfare of the people. I say it is really a libel on the educated people to say that they will form an oligarchy, and they will think of their own interests and neglect the interests of their own people. Apart from any other consideration, politically-minded people in India know perfectly well that if they neglect the interests of the masses—we have got enough experience of the world before us to know perfectly well (we all learn by experience of other countries, and India has got that considerations, if we neglect the interests of the masses we shall never make any real advance; the country will remain in a backward state, and we shall never make a real advance. Therefore, in our own interests we are convinced that, apart from our strong feelings or strong sympathies of kingship and relationship, and that they are our countrymen, apart from all those considerations, even putting it on the bare ground of the interests of the nation, they will be impelled to raise the masses to a higher level.

EXAMINATION OF ARGUMENT OF DEADLOCKS.

Then the next argument was that the representatives of the people will create deadlocks and obstruction. I can tell you this, that I have had the privilege of being in the Imperial Legislative Council for many years, from the very beginning of the Council when it came into existence after the Morley-Minto Reforms. The representatives, whenever they have been put to the test by the Government at a critical moment, sometimes even when they were unwilling, sometimes even when they did not see eye to eye with the Government, have accepted the position as put by the Government before them, and voted with the Government. I will give only one instance. There are many other instances, but I will only give one, and Lord Sinha was an eye-witness to that because then he happened to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Soon after the Morley-Minto Council's came into existence the Government of India decided to introduce a measure which was most repugnant to any man who loves freedom and liberty, namely, the Press Act. What happened? Unwilling as we were, as I say, revolting as that measure seemed to us on first principles, the Government of India gave us certain information and pressed us. They said it was essential for the carrying on of the Government, and that we should vote for it. What happened? Every non-official member gave his assent to that Bill except two. I have regretted since then that I gave my assent, because it is not properly administered; but there it is, one very strong instance indeed. There are many other instances that I can give, if you want to go into detail, where the representatives have co-operated with the Government and done their level best to see that no difficulties are put if possible. There are many other minor points raised about religious differences and so on. I can only say that they are highly exaggerated. Therefore I confess that I cannot see any reason whatsoever why a beginning should not be made in the Central Government.

POSITION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BILL.

Now what is the position of the Central Government as is proposed in the Bill? The position of the Central Government is this. You are leaving the Central Government in practically the same posision in which it is at present. You will find this in the Joint Report, paragraph 217, page 178. After discussing various matters, this is what it say: "If on the other hand we delayed this step until the training period was over, we should have encouraged elected members of Council in the habits of irresponsible criticsm, which has been the bane of the Morley-Minto Councils, and from which it is our aim to escape." Those observations are with regard to the Provincial Government. There the authors of the Report say: We want to introduce responsible government in the Provinces. Why? Because we want to escape from what is considered the bane of Morley-Minto Reforms. And what is that bane? Irresponsible criticism. Now what are you doing in the Central Government? You are doing exactly what the Morley-Minto Reforms did, because you are leaving the Central Government in practically the same position. What will happen? In the Central Government the Executive can run through any measure the like. The representatives of the people will come from all parts of India, I take it, and I hope that they will be the best men that India can produce. You call them there to th eSessions of your Central Legislative Assembly. What will they do? They will be irresponsible critics. They will harden into a permanent opposition, and I know that in some cases at present some elected members take this view. They say, "Our vote does not count, and therefore whenever any resolution has to be supported we have no responsibility," and therefore in voting upon a resolution they naturally say, "Let us vote for it." Then, if this is going to be the state in the Central Government, which must necessarily be the power that will lay down all the master policies concerning India, which will control the best part of the finance of India, surely this is a position which the Committee ought to very carefully consider whether you are going to leave the Central Government in this position.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CREWE COMMITTEE.

I am aware of the recommendation of the Crewe Committee. The Crewe Committee has made a recommendation which if embodied in the Bill will make some difference. As I understand the recommendation of the Crewe Committee, it comes to this: At present the Executive Government can do what they like by means of a certificate.

You mean in the Bill?—Yes; I am talking of legislation now. Not only can they do what they like, the affirmative legislation, but even if a Bill is brought by a private member into the Legislative Assembly it can be taken to the Council of State on a certificate, modified, mutilated, ruined, and passed in the Council of State without its ever coming back to the Assembly. So not only can the Government pass through any measure they like, but even in the case of a measure brought up by a private member, which is subject to a veto, though the Governor General-in-Council may not like to exercise his veto in rejecting it, so can mutilate that Bill by a certificate and have it passed in the Council of State as he likes. That is the present position. But I say I am aware of the recommendation of the Crewe Committee. The Crewe Committee lay down this, that a certificate of the Governor-General can only be exercised by the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and that the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India should be given if he is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of good government, peace, tranquillity, and safety and so on. The Bill itself says that the Governor-General can use his certificate in the interests of British India. I do not know what that means. "The interests of British India" is a very wide term; it might mean anything. But the Crewe Committee go a little further, and restrict that in different language. To that extent it does, no doubt, seem to put a check on the certificate of the Governor-General-in-Concil. But what will the Secretary of State for India do? The Government of India, who are on the spot, will tell the Secretary of State for India that it is absolutely essential that this measure must be passed, and we want to certify it. What will the Secretary of State for India do sitting here in Whitehall? Is he going to overrule the Government of India in a matter of that kind? Well, it will be a very, very strong Secretary of State for India who will say, "I will take the responsibility and overrule you." That is the proposal of the Crewe Committee.

POPULAR AND EXECUTIVE WILL.

Then I am also aware of the other recommendation, namely, that the Government of India and the Legislature, if they agree with regard to any matter, the Budget or otherwise administrative, then the Secretary of State for India should not withhold his consent, unless again, on the same formula, that it is likely to endanger the peace, tranquility, and good government and so on. It comes to this really, therefore, that if the Government of India and Legislature agree, then we may be able to get on with some measure; otherwise we cannot possibly get on with any measure. Therefore, to put it again in one sentence, the question is this: Is the will of the Executive to prevail in every single matter, or is there or is there not any single matter in the Central Government where the will of the representatives of the people should prevail? That is the question. We say, and we lay very great stress upon this, that if you want the Central Government not to consist of irresponsible critics, but men who come there with a constructive programme—

You do not mean the Central Government; you mean the Legislative Assembly?—Yes, men who come there with constructive programmes, men who come there armed with responsibility, certain obligations placed upon them, who realise the value of their vote, that their vote means a very serious matter one way or the other, then I say, and this is our demand, you must have division of functions in the Central Government.

Let us test this. Supposing you have a division of functions in the Central Government. I do not want to repeat those subjects, but we have all along, in fairness to all the representative bodies, I say it, admitted that there are certain matters which are essential matters and with regard to which the will of the Government of India must prevail. Now what will happen? If you have a division of functions, what is the position? The position is this: You have got the Legislative Assembly and you have the Council of State. In the first instance, every Bill must be placed before the Legislative Assembly. If the Government are not satisfied with the passage of that Bill or measure, it can be taken to the Council of State. In the Council of State the Government have a majority, and therefore that Bill can be rejected by the Council of State. In case of difference between the two you propose Joint Sessions. I accept that. I am not opposed to that. In the Joint Sessions what is the position? In the first instance, you are leaving to the Joint Sessions what I call non-reserved subjects. Reserved subjects are set apart. The Government of India are supreme. They can run through any Bill they like with regard to these matters. It is only with regard to transferred subjects that the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State will meet in Joint Session. Now in the Joint Sessions, what is the position? Is it so dangerous? Will it upset the Government altogether? If you just look at the figures, what do you find? You find the figures are these: you have 73 officials and nominated members. I am talking of the Joint Sessions now, when you get both bodies together. You have got against that 103 elected. Out of 103 elected, you find, in my opinion, without any disrespect to anybody, you have really 75 elected men at the most. The others represent special interests, like landholders, European communities, and commerce. So really, even taking them as elected members (though their interests are really very different) they will more or less be the balancing element between the two if there is any friction at all—I mean the landholders and special interests, the European community and commerce. But even taking them along with the elected members, and assuming that they are people who will create deadlocks, who will obstruct government, and go out of their way to do, it, even then you have 103 against 73. Now, the Government have only got to convince 30 men out of those 103 to defeat any measure which the representatives of the people want in the Joint Sessions. I put the Europeans and the landholders and the whole lot together along with the elected members, which I call properly elected, but even then the Government only wants 30 to defeat any measure in the Joint Session. I ask this Committee, is that such a dangerous introduction of the element of responsibility in the Central Government? I do not know exactly the sentence the Prime Minister used only the other day, but he said that "you are going to approach Indian questions not with timidity and prejudice." I therefore use those very words and ask this Committee not to deal with Indian questions with timidity and prejudice. I say there is absolutely no case made out, so far as I have been able to gather, why there should not be a division of functions. I want to put another alternative, and that is this: As we have said, in any case the certificate of the Governor-General must be limited to specified subjects. That is what I have to say with regard to the Central Government.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The next thing that I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to is with regard to the Provincial Governments.

If I might interrupt here for a moment, you have made, I may say so, a very interesting statement about the Central Government, and I think you may fairly claim not to have merely repeated what others have said before you; but in the evidence we have received, the case of the Provincial Governments has been extraordinarily closely thrashed out, and you will be helping us very much if you merely signify your asent to the proposition which have aleady been put forward, so far as you can, without repeating the argument?—I have been following the evidence before this Committee with very great attention, and I have no desire to repeat anything that has been said. I only want to place before you the point of view which I consider is the point of view of India. Whether I am right in interpreting that or not is another matter, but I feel this is the point of view of India. With regard to the Provinces, I am only going to say this. I cannot possibly go into everything and say I assent to this or dissent to this. My answers are there, and we have pointed out certain modifications which we want. But I want to put the general case with regard to the Provinces, and the general case with regard to the Provinces is this. The Joint Report, in the first instance, lays down a certain cardinal principle on transferred and reserved subjects. I attack that. I say that again is based, if I may say so, on that which the Prime Minister wants to avoid, on timidity and prejudice. Now why do I say that? What do you find? Will you turn to the Joint Report? All the same arguments are advanced with regard to the Provinces which I have already mentioned with regard to the Central Government, and it lays down this at paragraph 238, page 194. It contemplates the Southborough Committee, and this is what they say: "Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those Departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development. In pursuance of this principle we should not expect to find that departments primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order were transferred." Therefore the Report takes it for granted that law and order cannot be trusted to the representatives at all; they are not fit for it. "Nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses, who may not be adequately represented in the new Councils, such, for example, as questions of land revenue or tenant rights." There is the same current of thought running underneath this, that the people are really not fit, and that the masses will not be taken care of. But, as I said before, we are not setting up a Washington Constitution. We are leaving immense power, and we are all willing that immense powers should be left in the hands of the Central Government.

INTERESTS OF MASSES.

We are talking of Provinces, and, to begin with, you lay down—you take it for granted—first, that no Province is fit for managing law and order; and the second principle is that the interests of the masses must be looked after. Who is looking after the interests of the masses now? I do not want to take up, unnecessarily, the time of the Committee, but you will find in the Home Rule League Memorandum to which I have referred that we have dealt with this question of revenue; and I submit there is no answer to it, so far as Bombay is concerned, at any rate. You find it on page 107 of the Government of India Despatch of the 5th March. I do not want to repeat that. It is before the Committee, and I say there is no answer, as far as Bombay is concerned. And, what is more, you find the Bombay Government, who ought to know something—men like Mr. Curtis, who has been in the service for a quarter of a century, ought to know something about it—the Bombay Government only wanted to reserve peace, order, law, and justice, police, political, major portand imperial Services, but the hands of the Feetham Committee were tied down because the Report lays down that we would not expect those to be transferred. Reading the evidence of Mr. Feetham, of course, he has tried to explain that; but I feel certain that they were embarrassed because the Report lays down thus. But I say, never mind what Mr. Feetham says, or anybody else; let us take the question on its merits, as it stands. Is there any reason, when we see the steps that have been taken in Bombay with regard to the Land Revenue administration and policy, and the part which non-official members, with the little power they possess, hardly any power, have played? When the Government want to pass a measure in Bombay with regard to land revenue administration other members opposed it, and they were so strongly opposed to it that, as a protest, they left the Council Chamber, and Sir Claude Hill admitted—I think I am speaking correctly—that he has since inquired into it, and it has been a failure, and that the non-official members were right. Therefore I say there is absolutely no reason why you should transfer, as the Southborough Committee has done, only certain subjects. The whole protest has been this: The Local Government says one thing, the witnesses say one thing, the political organisations say another, and so on, and the Feetham Committee says: "All right, we will transfer so much." Surely that is not a process which will commend itself to this Committee. You have room to consider this. Are you really going to take a substantial step, or are you not going to take a substantial step? I say that really in the Provinces it is not a substantial step. Although the views of the Moslem League are that all the subjects should be transferred, and I personally feel that the Provinces are quite competent to manage if all the subjects were transferred, yet, as we have said in our answer, we are also met with this argument, that you have the announcement of his Majesty's Government, which says, "progressive realisations of responsible government." If you have got to keep within the four corners of that announcement, I am prepared to say this: Reserve police and justice and order, and transfer all the subjects, at any rate in all the Major Provinces. I strongly object to all the Provinces being treated alike. That seems to be wrong on the face of it. You have got Provinces which are admittedly backward. They have never had even a Governor in Council. With slight exceptions or variations, with which I am aware, generally or mainly, I understand that they stand in the same position with regard to the transferred and reserved subjects. That is all I have to say with regard to the reserved and transferred subjects.

There is one more point, and that I want to emphasise. It has been urged on behalf of the Government of India that there should be a separate purse. I think all the fears of the Government of India, which were portrayed so beautifully by Sir James Meston, with which I do not agree, will, at any rate, substantially, if not altogether, disappear if you transfer all the subjects except police, law and order. Then you have only one reserved subject, and there will be less trouble. Although I do not agree with Sir James Meston at all—I am entirely opposed to the separate purse proposal—I say you get rid of even that unfounded fear. That is all that I have to say with regard to the transferred subjects.

HOW REFORMS CAN BE A SUCCESS.

There is one thing that I want to bring to your notice, and that is this. In the

(Continued no page 11.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Java via Negapatam closes at G.P.O. at 6-30 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Plassy closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

Public Meeting under the auspices of Theosophical Society to celebrate Mrs. Besant's Birthday at the Excelsior Theatre at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Gandhi presiding.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3.

Public Meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association in Excelsior Theatre to protest against Indemnity Act.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Sunday was 144. There was one attack from cholera.

PROTEST AGAINST INDEMNITY BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh will preside at the public meeting on the 3rd proximo to be held at the Excelsior Theatre to protest against the Indemnity Act.

LECTURE ON "POSTAGE STAMPS."

"Postage Stamps" will be the subject of lecture to be delivered by Mr. E. C. Combridge this evening at 9-15 at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

NEW FRIENDS' UNION C. C. VS. NEW IMPERIAL C. C.

A cricket match was played between the New Friends' Union Cricket Club and the New Imperial Cricket Club on last Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan, and resulted in a win for the latter by 31 runs and three wickets.

DADAR PAISA FUND.

A meeting of all the intending volunteers for the Paisa Fund Collection at Dadar on Dasera Holiday will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar's residence, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The acceptance of a code or cypher group in Bank remittance telegram at deferred rates referred to in paras 25 to 29 of the Censorship regulations in the Indian Telegraph Guide will be discontinued after the 30th of September 1919.

PAISA FUND.

All those who have worked during the past years and those intending to work this year in the collection of Paisa Fund on the coming Dasra day, i.e. 4th October, 1919, are requested to see the Secretary at 12, Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, during office hours and take instructions in respect of the work to be done. The Secretary trusts that many enthusiastic and patriotic people will offer their services for the cause.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

Elsewhere is published the prospectus of the Calcutta Industrial Bank, Limited. The Bank, according to the prospectus, is established with the object of financing indigenous trades, commerce and industries. Babu Onkarlal Shroff, of Messrs. Mohanlal Luchmunarain, of Calcutta, who is the Hon. Secretary of the Bank, is now in Bombay for the purpose of arranging to open a branch office here.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on Cablegrams.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rates two to three days.
Deferred three to six days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rates 16 hours.
Deferred 1½ day.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS ASSOCIATION.

At the seventh general meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents Association recently held in the Office Hall, Rao Bahadur Warad presiding, the following Managing Committee was selected for the next year:—Rao Bahadur Chanbassappa Mallappa Warad, President; Mr. Shantaram Mangesh, Vice-President; Messrs. Wasudev Keshav & Co., Treasurers; Mr. Narayan Balwant Deshpande and Mr. Govind Yeshwant Shet Lubri, Secretaries.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Monday at the Company's registered office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1919, showed that during the year under report the net profits of the Company amounted to Rs. 10,14,44-1-3, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,24,432-1-5 brought forward from the previous year's accounts. From this sum, the Directors had made a disbursement of Rs. 5,98,000 in respect of depreciation of machinery, etc., and recommended the balance to be disposed of as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 360 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1919 Rs. 3,45,000 bonus to Company's employees Rs. 25,000; balance Rs. 3,70,000; total Rs. 9,60,000; balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 54,441-1-3; grand total Rs. 10,14,441.1-3.

The Directors' report along with the Audited statement of the accounts were adopted.

The appointments of Mr. Tricumdas D. Morarji, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Madhavji D. Morarji, as Directors, were confirmed. The retiring directors, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Tricumdas D. Morarji were re-elected.

A special resolution to substitute the following clause in place of Clause III of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company was unanimously carried.

CLAUSE SUBSTITUTED.

"To deposit the funds of the Company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks as may be thought proper, either in current account or by way of fixed deposits at interest, provided that at no time such deposits shall exceed the principal sum of Rupees four lakhs with liberty to renew and vary such deposits with the same or other Banks, and that they be and are also authorised, whenever they may think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the Company either in Government Promissory Notes, or Port Trust Bonds, or Debentures, or War Loans, or War Bonds or any other loans which may be issued hereafter by Government, and in Government Treasury Bills, with power to them to vary such investments for any of such securities at their discretion."

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A SHARE-BROKER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, had before him a case in which Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Mr. Govind Pragmal, a sharebroker, with cheating another broker Mr. Neserwanji Phiroz shaw Narani in respect of a cheque for Rs 660.

The case for prosecution was that on the 7th instant, the accused issued a cheque in favour of the complainant on the Central Bank of India. When the cheque was presented at the Bank for payment, it was dishonoured for want of a sufficient cover. The complainant then reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, appearing for the accused said that on the morning of the 7th instant his client had a balance of about Rs. 4,300 in his credit in the Bank. But subsequently, the amount was withdrawn and he expected a large amount to come in on that day. But it did not arrive in good time. He further said that his client as soon as he was arrested, tendered the whole amount of the cheque to the complainant at the police station.

On the case being called Mr. Ferguson requested the Court to allow him to withdraw the case as there was no sufficient evidence against the accused.

The accused was eventually acquitted on the case being withdrawn.

Mr. Godinho, strongly protested against his client's arrest under such circumstances.

AN INDIAN SOLDIER ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Dyer charged (1) Kishan Singh Mangal Singh, (2) Karamdad Haider, (3) Mahomedalli Mudikhan, (4) Habib Jeewan and (5) Fatehkhan, five Indian soldiers with robbery of Rs. 295, the property of another soldier, Missab Khan Fateh Mahomed.

The complainant deposed that he was a Lance Naik in the fifth Mule Corps, Amritsar, and at present was detained as a patient in the Marine Lines War Hospital. On the 22nd instant at about 6 p.m. the first accused came to him and requested him to come out for a walk in the city. He complied with his request and took a round on the roads near Bori Bunder. At about 9 p.m., the accused asked him to come and have some rest at the Esplanade Maidan. When they came at the centre of the maidan, the accused No. 1 pretended to go to urinate and in the meantime the other accused came up and they all caught hold of him by the neck and hands and removed a belt containing Rs. 295 in G. C. Notes and sovereigns. All the accused then ran away; he got up and came to the police-station to record a complaint. Police Sub-Inspector Manjrekar after some enquiry succeeded in arresting all the accused.

After hearing the complainant's evidence the Magistrate postponed the further hearing of the case to the 3rd proximo, to enable the accused for employing some counsel, as he thought the charge against them was of a very serious nature.

A THANA PATENT.

With reference to a letter which appeared in our issue of the 21st August last, asking the Improvement Trust and the Government of Bombay to write to the Controller of Patents, Calcutta, for not granting extension of the Patent secured by Mr. Govind Kerson Ramji, a well-known brick merchant of Kalyan, for the new type of kiln invented by him for burning bricks, on the ground that the bricks burnt in the improved kilns are being sold in Bombay, at a higher price thereby increasing the cost of building materials, Mr. K. B. Tamane, a member of the Bombay Housing Society, writes to us to say that he made personal inquiries in the matter by visiting the factory of Mr. Govind Karson at Kalyan and by getting all the information concerning the income from the use of the Patent he secured in 1905.

Mr. Tamane says, there are only 8 licenses issued by Mr. Govind Kerson, to other brick merchants for using his Patent, of which one is at Elichpur, one at Raipur and the others are all in the Thana District. "That during a period of 14 years, only 8 licenses should have been issued cannot be considered an extensive use of the Patent. Mr. Kerson's accounts show that he got only Rs. 6,000 during that period on that account. He charges only four annas per 1,000 bricks burnt in the kilns built in accordance with his patented method. Does this charge of 4 annas per 1,000 bricks cause the high increase in the price of bricks sold in Bombay? The real reason of high prices is that the supply of bricks in Bombay is not adequate to their increasing demand in the market of house construction. That Mr. Govind Kerson has not become a millionaire from the income from his Patent, will be seen from the fact that as stated above he got Rs. 6,000, only as fees from the 8 licenses given to other brick manufacturers and calculating a fee of four annas per thousand bricks turned out from his own kilns during the same period of 14 years, it is found that the total amount comes to Rs. 31,000. Thus in all Govind Kerson's income from his Patent comes Rs. 37,000 during a period of 14 years, giving nearly Rs. 2,500 per year. That every merchant should enjoy the fruits of his own labours, is the policy of Government. On what ground therefore has one a right to ask Government to come in the way of enjoying by Govind Kerson the full rights and previleges of his Patent to which he is entitled under the Law of Patents?

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Director of Public Instruction has devised a scheme to improve the pay and prospects of teachers serving in private English schools, and is at present inviting the opinions of head masters, both of Government and private English schools upon that scheme. According to the proposed scheme, graduate teachers serving in the private English schools are to get Rs. 200 after 15 years' service, and a special head master's allowance of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The scheme is certainly a good scheme and nothing can be said against it. But will the Director of Public Instruction be pleased to refer to the pages of the Directory of the Servants of the Educational Department and see whether the graduate teachers, serving in the Government English schools get Rs. 200 after 15 years' service? Most of them have been rotting for years, together on Rs. 100 or Rs. 125. Before running to improve the prospects of teachers in private schools, does not the Director of Public Instruction owe it a duty to his own subordinates to improve their pay and prospects? Will not the masters of private English schools retort to him in the immortal words of the Divine Founder of Christian Religion, "Physician, first heal thyself."—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

STABBED TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest, relating to the death of Tatia Gamput, a mill labourer. It was stated that the deceased owed some money to Tulsiram Basappa, and on the night of the 23rd, the latter came to his room and slapped the deceased. There was a struggle, and Tulsiram took something out of his pocket and struck the deceased repeated blows, and a blade was seen in his hand. The deceased fell down and cried that he was dead. The jury returned a verdict of death, that the deceased died by his having been stabbed on the left side by Tulsiram.

SERIOUS DACOITY AT DEVLALI.

ATTACK ON PARSI FAMILY.

We understand that the following telegram was sent on the 19th instant to the Commissioner, Central Division, by the President, the Parsee Anjuman, Devlali:—

"Another dacoity very serious took place Devlali 16th instant. Eight armed men entered Mr. Koyaji's house, attacked husband and wife, gagged servant and carried away jewellery and goods amounting thousands. This now frequent occurrence last three months, Nasik Road since looting our Fire Temple. Residents have got quite frightened and are leaving in large numbers. Urgent protections is prayed for. Police here absolutely insufficient."

The property-holders and residents of Devlali have sent a letter to the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in the course of which they state:—

As you will have learnt by this time from a telegram which we are informed has already been sent to your good self by the President of the Local Parsee Anjuman, we are in a great state of trouble and excitement. We beg to send herewith a copy of a Bombay daily paper which gives a full account of the occurrence, the facts being collected from the most authentic and responsible persons on the spot. As will be easily understood the families who come mostly for the benefit of their health and in many cases unattended by any male members, cannot be induced to stay under constant fear of attacks and look of the nature described in the printed account. On application to the local authorities for help they promised to do their best but we find that, the material at their disposal is simply inadequate to guard an almost unprotected district extending over four miles. Of course, as may have been reported to you ere this, there have been several dacoities within the last three months. The Parsee Fire Temple was desecrated and they even dared to raid an English Medical Officer's Bungalow and carried off bodily an iron safe which was subsequently found in the Nullah the next, day. From the fact that it required twelve men to carry it back to the bungalow it is apparent that the dacoity or burglary is the work of one particular gang or gangs.

What we are afraid of is that if some immediate and urgent action is not taken in the matter, the appearances are that hitherto the present healthy resort of Devlali would be practically abandoned by a majority of the civil population. Devlali from a small unknown station has within the last 20 years become a fine Sanatorium and we surely hope that the authorities concerned would not and certainly do not wish to see the good work done resulting in a failure. The general feeling is that we are living under the proverbially safe and powerful British administration and it is our earnest hope that these early representations to your good self will free us from this constant apprehensions to our lives and property."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SCHOOL AT BORDI IN THANA DISTRICT.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Gholvad and Bordi was held at the Sea View Hotel on Sunday to consider the offer of Miss Dhanbai Pestonji Hakim for the erection of a school building for the proposed boarding school at Bordi when Mr. Ardesir Kharsedji Irani presided. Mr. Date the Mamlatdar of the place and Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhale Education Society were also present. Mr. Byramji Mistri spoke regarding the nature of the building required. After some discussion it was agreed that the offer of Miss Dhanbai be accepted on condition that the building should remain in the possession of the Gokhale Education Society as long as the School is in existence, and that in case the school is closed the possession of the building should revert to the donor. The other condition which was agreed to was that the school should be named after the late Mrs. Soonabai Pestonji Hakim the mother of the donor.

"AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now-a-days, there are so many joint-stock companies and other new enterprises coming into existence, that, of late, I exerted to my utmost, as one interested in Indian Industries, to procure shares for a safe investment in any of the good concerns, like those of Tatas, Narottam Morarjees, Laljee Narayanjees and Fazulbhoys, etc., who are at present enjoying good reputation in the market. But to my utter disappointment, I am grieved to see that even the application forms cannot be obtained either from their bankers or from their offices. In many cases I have seen that the agents of the companies have notified the public, to procure the shares from some of the brokers to whom they have been fully issued; such being the case, there is no wonder if the brokers are apt to sell them in the market at a premium. Further I am given to understand that Messrs. Tata and Sons are going to start a new cinema company. Messrs. Fazulbhoy and Laljee Narayanee two separate banks, Sir Shapurjee or Mathradas Gokuldas a woollen mill, etc., and fervently hope that this time too they will be good enough not to subscribe the whole capital privately, as they have been in the habit of hitherto doing, but will be graciously pleased to reserve some for public subscription.

I earnestly hope that my appeal to the agents and the board of directors, through the medium of your paper, will not fail to receive their kind attentions.—Yours, etc.,

AN INVESTOR.

The clerks of the Revenue Department, Poona District, have sent a memorial to the Governor of Bombay praying that in view of the extraordinary rise in the cost of living a substantial increase in pay (not less than 50 per cent.) and a local allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. be granted to them.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

JUDGEMENT IN 3 ARSON CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29.

Before proceeding with the Mirzapore Chowky Burning Case the First Tribunal delivered three judgments in three arson cases.

All the accused concerned in the Sub-Registrar's and Daskroi Katchery burning cases were acquitted.

In the Electric Power House burning case one accused was sentenced to five years and the other was acquitted.

Six defence witnesses gave evidence in the Mirzapore Chowky burning case and they all deposed in favour of their respective accused. Judgment in this case will be given on Friday.

MIRZAPORE POLICE CHOWKY BURNING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

To-day the First Tribunal Court was engaged in hearing the Mirzapore Police chowky burning case. There are four accused (1) Champa Sidi (2) Mohan Chunia (3) Mafa Dhana and (4) Bapu Chanchal.

Mr. K. M. Kemp, barrister appeared with R. B. Manilal and Mr. Bhailal Desai and Mr. Bhailal Patel for the Crown. Mr. Gordhandas K. Parikh represented Nos. 1, 3 and 4. No. 2 was unrepresented.

Mr. Kemp in opening the case gave details of the riots and how the chowky was sacked by the rioters. Seven prosecution witnesses including police constables identified the accused as among the rioters, who had taken part in breaking windows and doors of the police chowky.

The accused were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and in the prosecution of the common object of the said assembly committed (1) house breaking by entering the Mirzapore police chowky and (2) mischief by fire and other means to the doors and windows of the said chowky causing damage thereto amounting to Rs. 150 and to the moveable property which was there under Sections 459, 435, 147 I. P. C. read with 149 I. P. C.

SUB-REGISTRAR'S OFFICE BURNING CASE.

DEFENCEA RGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

In the Sub-Registrar Office burning case Mr. Harilal Natha arguing the case for accused No. 1 Rustom Rehman said that the whole case was the outcome of personal enmity. Rahim, the chief prosecution witness, was a head jobber of the Shorrock Mills and as a result of the labourers' representation he was dismissed from the mill. Rahim's house was searched a fortnight before his statement before Mr. Bang was recorded, and with a sinister motive of warding off the evil of police scathing and to pay off an old score against Rustom he tried to kill two birds in one shot.

Continuing, Mr. Parekh added that the defence had conclusively shown that there was deep-rooted enmity between No. 1 who was a spokesman of the operatives and the head jobber Rahim and the only prosecution witness was his friend. The prosecution had failed to prove the case and in the face of the animous the witnesses were unreliable.

Mr. Mahomed Nazir Shaikh arguing on behalf of No. 2 said that the prosecution had in this case to lean on a broken reed. Mr. Shaikh adopted the arguments of Mr. Harilal as regards the enmity of the accused. He wondered at the aspersions suggested to be the case by the prosecution on men of such high social status and position like Mr. Mafatlal Gagaldas, an agent of 4 mills in the presidency. Every man who was eager to please his subordinates was not ready to swear falsely. Mr. Mafatlal had told a plain straightforward truth and it deserved serious consideration of the court. The Qoran incident which occurred within his hearing had been sufficiently testified which proved a deep-rooted enmity between No. 2 and the man who had engineered the prosecution viz. Rahim. Mr. Franks Shorrock's absence from India was a misfortune, else he would have corroborated Mafatlal in all minute details. The time keeper and Govindlal add further support if any was necessary. The Aimer fair ended on the riot day, and it is absurd to suppose a man going all the way from Ahmedabad would return without taking the last blessings from the shrine of the saint he went to rever. In the face of the defence evidence from reliable and independent witness coupled with the weak evidence of the prosecution the accused were entitled to an acquittal.

PROSECUTION DUE TO ANIMUS.

Mr. J. N. Thakore addressing on behalf of accused No. 4 said that the prosecution of his client was due to animus between Rahimbhai and the accused. The second prosecution witness Nanoobhai was not in Ahmedabad and this was proved by the evidence of defence witness Bhagubhai. Mr. Thakore further said that the alibi of his client was conclusively proved by the evidence of the time keeper and the spinning master. Mr. Maganlal and the muster roll clearly proved that the accused was in the mill between 7 a.m. and 12 noon on Friday the 11th April, Mr. Thakore under these circumstances prayed to the Tribunal that his client may be acquitted.

Mr. Kemp, the public prosecutor, arguing on behalf of the prosecution said that he wanted to bring a most significant and serious fact to the notice of the court that the mill Agents and the officials who believed their social position was safe enough should be made to feel that the court was not to be bluffed. It was not at all inconceivable that they should not tell a lie. It was suggested why mill agents and highly paid officials should tell a lie for poor mill hands. They have the instance of Mr. Mafatlal, the labourers dictating to him and he sitting down and obeying their behests. The man for whom he came was one who held great importance and influence with operatives. The common feature of enmity with witnesses was shown out. Rahim the principal witness was said to bear against No. 1 an animus which was not fully proved. Rahim had nothing to fear from the police as nothing incriminating had been found from the search of his house. Rahim might not have known at all about the dismissal.

RORAN INCIDENT—HERESAY.

Mr. Kemp then dealt with 3 different witnesses for the defence and read passages from their depositions which were contradictory in regard to the Qoran incident. In each case it was hearsay and nobody had seen it and they were all telling deliberate lies. As regards the Mohrrum contribution Mr. Kemp said Mr. Mafatlal did not corroborate the defence and the whole evidence was deliberately concocted. Mr. Kemp asked why should Rahim be disbelieved? Was it—simply because of minor discrepancies as regards going or not going to Sarkhej together? Mr. Kemp submitted that the case against the accused had been conclusively proved. Judgment was reserved.

THE VICEROY AND TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Viceroy, in his Council address, ended his reference to Turkey with the following words:—

"Muslim India may, therefore, rest assured that its feelings have been given the fullest representation possible."

With due respect I would submit that the Viceroy has not understood the situation. India, whether Muslim, Hindu, Parsee or Christian, will only rest assured with one thing, and that is a categorical statement from Mr. Lloyd George himself that he will absolutely refuse to sign a mutilating and dismembering Treaty. If the Prime Minister of England on behalf of the Crown signs any Treaty in which "the renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish by race" are handed over to another Power, it will be regarded as a betrayal. Let the Viceroy insist on this one bedrock fact; let him be ready (as Mr. Gandhi has suggested), and every member of the Executive Council be ready to resign office on this issue; and then he will have given "the fullest representation possible" to Indian feelings. Then, too, he will have the whole of Indian public opinion solidly behind him. But mere representations, which end in empty words and polite phrases, can never give assurance or satisfaction.

Since last I wrote on this subject, I have read through a new series of papers from England and America, and it is quite evident from them that the crisis over Turkey is still at its height. The news comes, that Italy and Greece have reached an agreement—the one with the other—on the Turkish question. This can hardly mean anything else than an agreement to divide the spoil,—if the other Powers do not prevent them. Sinister forces of financial imperialism are working in the background and are using every secret weapon to effect their end. On the British side there is one weapon alone that can defeat such attacks, namely, the unswerving adherence to our pledged word. Let Great Britain keep true to that,—and then we may thank God with some measure of reality at the coming Peace celebrations.

And may I say, in all reverence and humility, that we ourselves have a duty also to perform,—the duty of bearing this great cause night and day on our hearts in prayer to God?—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

Lahore.

HIGH COURT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Solicitor's Clerk" has done well in asking our broad-minded Chief Justice to close the Courts of the Original Side, on Saturday afternoons, to enable clerks to have a bit of relaxation once a week. Clerks toil away Monday to Saturday, and in the vacations though the rules have it that office hours are from 11 to 1, the Court offices are kept open from 11 to 4-30 p.m. It is the Judges, who enjoy the vacations and a day off each week. Cannot their Lordships consider the poor clerks' welfare and sit on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays, despite opposition from the Bar, who have their own interests at heart, and let the clerk too have that needy bit of rest or chance of playing a game of cricket. All commercial offices are closed on Saturdays and they, except the Marwari, would like their Saturday afternoons to themselves rather than spend same in a Court in any case of theirs.—Yours, etc.,

"LEG-BEFORE."

KILLED WHILE CROSSING RY. LINE.

On Sunday morning, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Radhabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 30 years. The deceased was the wife of one Dugdoo Narayen, a labourer. On the 17th instant, at about 7-30 a.m., the deceased was crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines near the Byculla Station, when a light engine proceeding from the Victoria Terminus Station towards Parel, came upon her and knocked her down. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she sustained a compound fracture of the left part of her forehead, three wounds on the back of her head and a fracture of the spine. She died in the Hospital, on the 27th idem. Evidence showed the driver used the whistle when the engine got close to her, shut off steam and applied the hand-brake to stop the engine, but in vain.

The Jury returned a verdict of death, caused by injuries sustained by her having been accidentally knocked down by a light engine whilst trespassing on the line.

APPLICATION FOR COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Press communiqué:—Applications for the 20 lakhs of Councils offered in New York on September 24th amounted to 25 lakhs, the average price tendered being 42.848 cents per rupee. On October 1st, 20 lakhs will be offered at a minimum price of 42¼ cents.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28.

S S Kingsbury—Ellis—Cardiff—Aug. 18.
S S Sofala—Dickison—Jeddah—Sept. 17.
S S Swakopmund—Day—Sydney—Aug. 27.
S S Karmala—Armitage—Sydney—Aug 25 Sept. 29.
S S City of Cairo—Dowse—Karachi, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29.

S S City of Cairo—Dowse—Liverpool.
S S Arab—Nesbitt—Mahomerah.
S S Chanda—Cunningham—Calcutta.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.
S S Sofala—Dickinson—Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its pratickamance yesterday.

S S Barpeta—Tallack—Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Hejaz for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Kingsbury for Hull.
Steamer City of Colombo for Rangoon.
Steamer Uma for Rangoon.

S S Kingsbury:—The Sunday Company's steamer Kingsbury, 2,616 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, with ballast, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S S Sofala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain E G M Dickinson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with ballast, which port she had left on 17th instant.

S S Swakopmund:—The steamer Swakopmund, 3,544 tons, Captain S M Day, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sydney, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Karmala:—The P & O S N Company's Australian mail steamer Karmala, 5,857 tons, Captain A B Armitage, arrived in hart ur on Sunday from Sydney, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5,023 tons, Captain B Dowse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 27th instant.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cuthbert, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain B E Tallach, will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 29th September 1919

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Kingsbury	N F	N F	..Sunday & Co
B Begona No 2	Marseilles	2-10-19	..T M & Co
F Ehrlewolf..	Hull	9-10-19	..Ralli Bros
H Bahrein...	Aden	N F	..M & Co
Offside			
Utopia ..	N F	N F	..B S Shipping & Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F	..M & Co
L Patras ..	N F	N F	..M & Co
N Darpeta ..	Busra	30-9-19	..M & Co
O Mariuique	Bankok	30-9-19	..G Albertini & Co
Offside			
Q Vergemont	N F	N F	D Khandwala

HARBOUR WALL.

A porto ..	N F	27-9-19	..K N & Co
Cumland ..	N F	N F	..K & Co
Manamadi ..	N F	27-9-19	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satsanji ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Kuwait ..	..	..	..
S Porto de..	Genoa	2-10-19	..M Italian
S Baroda ..	P Gulf	1-10-19	..M M & Co
S Akbar ..	Aden	N F	..T & Co
7 Greldem..	London	1-10-19	..Graham & Co.
10 Manilha..	Liverpool	12-11-19	..Graham & Co
12 & 13 Colombo..	Rangoon	1-10-19	..Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Jeddah ..	Pwra	1-10-19	..D R I M
5 Ozarda ..	Busra	5-10-19	..M M & Co
6 Gas Masalea	Bahbarcosa	7-10-19	..J F & Co
7 Dumera..	China	5-10-19	..M M & Co
8 Karmala..	London	4-10-19	..M M & Co
9 Bradenburg	London	1-10-19	..Graham & Co
11 Swakamaru	London	5-10-19	..M M & Co
16 Bhuga ..	Busra	1-10-19	..T M & Co
17 Varsova..	Busra	29-9-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omar ..	N F	N F	A Addova & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 29.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—1,001 cwts myrabollams Odhavji Govindji & Co, 142 bales cottonfly 158 bales cotton W & J Graham & Co., 3,226 cwts myrabollams B J Ramdas & Co., 34 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co.

S S Begona No. 2 for Marseilles—5,986 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Begona No. 2 for Barcelona via Marseilles—100 bales cotton Lakhamsey Dangi & Co.

S S Kingsbury for Hull—3,000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co., 1,230 cwts linseed Sandey & Co.

S S Ehrlewolf for Hull—1,930 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Porto de Alessandrilla for Genoa—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Grelenden for London—15 cwts gum kadaya Shamji Khapsey & Co., 6 cwts umbrella sticks Esmail Mohamed & Son.

S S Kingsbury for Port Said for order—40,000 cwts linseed 60,000 cwts cotton seed Sandey & Co.

S S Dunera for Manila via Hongkong—36 bales cotton dyed yarn Lyon, Lord & Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong—588 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co., 242 bales cotton grey twist J David, 1,488 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co., 15 cwts provisions Haji Cassam Jooma.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—812 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J David & Co, 300 bales cotton grey twist M H Dehdashti, 100 bales cotton grey twist Framjee Sons & Co., 1,000 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co, 2 cases butter Indian Dairy Supply Company.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 28.

S S Arab from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—4,963 tons liquid fuel on bulk.

S S Nippon from Sprata via Aden, Agents W & A Graham & Co—472 bags 5 pottas gum arabic, 61 bags gum myrrah, 39 cases henna, 35 bundles henna, 4 cases aloes, 3 bags shells, 4 bags mulla, 11 bags myrrah, 2 boxes pearl goods, 19 packages fish fan, 7 pottas 5 bags gum incense.

SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING!

We are requested by Mr. M. S. Banaji F.N.F.A. (London), Principal and Proprietor, Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Institute, Gowalia Tank Road, to inform the public that it seems his advertisement is not understood by many, and that he can give certificates, up to the end of this month for London Chamber and other Advanced and Senior Commercial Examinations. As usual he will personally give free extra hours to new-comers to bring them up to the level of the class. *Attendance*: Morning (8—9) or Evening (7-30—8-30), as convenient to students. *Fees*: Rs. 100 payable Rs. 8 per month.

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ROTH BROS. & CO., U.S.A., for (D.C.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BEFOOLED—We regret we cannot make use of your contributions.
V. B. K.—Your language is too strong for publication.
CART-DRIVER—You must get the offenders prosecuted.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 30th September, 1919.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

In opening the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council the Governor made an important pronouncement on the housing problem, but unfortunately Sir George Lloyd did not feel called upon to furnish even the barest outline of the programme his Government have in view. Sir George Lloyd's plea was that his proposals were awaiting the sanction of the Government of India, as they involved issues beyond the competence of his Government. In view, however, of the universal anxiety of the Bombay public to know what measures are being proposed with a view to cope with the house famine which is becoming acute every day as well as of the need for a careful scrutiny of these measures before they are adopted, Sir George would have done well to indicate, at least in a rough outline, the salient features of the official programme, without going into the financial and other details. It is some consolation, however, to be told by his Excellency that no time is being lost in pushing forward in the matter. Sir George Lloyd stated that provision should be made for at least 50,000 one room tenements within the next few years to meet the prevailing shortage. The Municipal estimate of the shortage is about 61,000, but as the growth of the city's population since the last census cannot properly be gauged till the next census, the estimate of the actual number of new tenements that will be needed adequately to house the poorer classes will have to be revised at the end of the next two years. The official programme is expected to stretch over a period of seven years and to provide for at least 4,000 new tenements by the end of next year. The annual provision after the next census will probably have to be increased and the building operations accelerated as the acquired properties become fit to be built upon.

As Sir George Lloyd pointed out, the demand for accommodation comes not only from the labouring classes but from almost every other class, whether Indian or European, though the need is most urgent with the labouring and poorer classes. Not only Government, but all other large employers of labour,—the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Railways and the millowners—have need to bestir themselves and join hands to provide the requisite accommodation for their employees, both manual workers and clerks, which they have so far failed to do adequately. The development of the vacant areas to the north of the island, which is being undertaken by the Improvement Trust and the Municipality, should aim, first and foremost, at providing housing accommodation for the poorer classes only. The middle and wealthy classes should be induced to emigrate more and more to the suburbs, proper facilities for rapid transport and easy communication, water-supply and education being provided. The official programme, we understand, includes provision of accommodation in the suburbs for the middle classes at cheap rentals, the aim being to provide a garden house with two floors each divided into two blocks carrying a rent of not more than Rs. 40 for a block. With the development of the suburbs the electrification of the railways as far as Thana and Virar will have to be taken up simultaneously. Again, the proposal of a network of tramways connecting Bombay with the suburbs is also not so extravagant as may at first appear to some. There is some anxiety in the public mind as to the exact purpose of the Colaba development scheme which, it is stated, will be carried out early. We hope there is no basis for the report that the area is to be set apart exclusively for the housing of European officials.

There is one aspect of the housing problem which, we hope, is not being ignored by Sir George Lloyd's Government—we mean the profiteering in land that is going on and that has received a direct stimulus from the fact that a large housing programme will be brought into operation shortly. The evil has assumed the proportions of a scandal. All over the city prices of land are mounting higher and higher and plots and buildings are changing hands at ten to fifteen times the value they fetched half a dozen years ago. The inflation of prices is to be seen in the suburbs also and unless prompt steps are taken to check the evil, it may gravely hamper the solution of the housing problem. No doubt the Government can acquire properties at reasonable valuations under the Land Acquisition Act and the Improvement Trust is also armed with similar powers but not all land will be acquired by these agencies and the land profiteer will need being dealt with in the same way as the rent profiteer. Government must seriously consider whether legislation is needed to stop the gamble in land that is proceeding apace. For the rest, we have every confidence that Sir George Lloyd, who has made the question of housing peculiarly his own—and there is, as we have emphasised over and over again, no question more clamant for solution in the interest of the physical, intellectual and moral health of the city—will be able shortly to announce an adequate and satisfactory housing programme. We trust, however, that not only will he be able to announce it but that he will also see that it is carried out without any delay, so that Bombay, so righly endowed by nature and so grossly marred by man's cupidity, greed and, above all, apathy, may soon be transformed from a City Dreadful to a City Beautiful—the "Greater Bombay," to which Sir George Lloyd looks forward. To this end one thing —besides finance which, in a rich city like Bombay, need not be so great an obstacle as is generally feared—is essential. First the housing programme must be informed by one central purpose. The purpose should be not merely to repair the blunders of the past, not merely to provide for the needs of the present and immediate future, but also to envisage the distant future. Therefore, the Housing Board that will be created for carrying out the programme must always keep this purpose in view and must, in its constitution, be competent enough to carry it out. In this connection the services of Prof. Geddes, who will shortly be in Bombay, will be invaluable and will, we trust, be utilised.

INDIA'S CURRENCY TROUBLES.

What is wrong with the exchange and currency position in India? There is apparently no reason why we should have any troubles in this behalf. The war has long been over, the rains have turned out favourably on the whole and trade is active. Outside, the sovereign, the franc and the lire have lost their normal values in foreign markets because England, France and Italy have not yet begun to produce wealth upon a large scale, sufficient to leave a margin between output and consumption. Industrial troubles, labour unrest, bureaucratic extravagance, political controversies and burdens of national debts are factors which are responsible for the disturbed condition of the exchanges of Western countries. India has, indeed, shared in a large degree the evils of scarcity and high prices and the accompanying social and economic unrest in the company of other nations. But her exchange and currency embarrassments, at any rate, should have come to an end by this time. The success of the Indian currency experiment has been the boast of many and the example has been held out for imitation to others. The rupee was linked up to gold and nothing appeared to be simpler than for Government to manipulate the machinery by supplying silver coins in this country, or gold in London, according to their own needs and to the requirements of trade. Unlike other countries, India has two full legal tender coins, the rupee and the sovereign, besides paper currency; and the Indian gold reserve has reached large dimensions. The ghost, which appeared to trouble the currency system for many years and to haunt the minds of its guardians, has been effectively laid by the recurrence of a considerable favourable balance of trade. Why are our Government then constantly in anxiety and compelled to resort to various remedial shifts when circumstances are so propitious?

The answer to this question was partly supplied by the speech made by the Hon. Mr. Howard, in the Supreme Legislative Council, in introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act. The Bill was intended to empower Government to increase the fiduciary issue of our currency notes from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 120 crores, and to hold gold, acquired by the Secretary of State in the United States and in transit therefrom, as a portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. It is worth noting that before the war, the total invested portion of the Reserve was only 14 crores, and in the course of the last five years, it has been steadily raised to 100 crores and, with the recent addition, to 120 crores. India wholeheartedly and liberally assisted the Empire in the efficient prosecution of the war and disbursed huge amounts of money on behalf of His Majesty's Government, besides making a direct financial contribution to the expenses of the struggle. Crores worth of war materials and stores were supplied here and in the different theatres of war and payment for these could not be directly received. The disbursements made by the Indian Government were partly set off against our war contribution and the home charges, but even then a big gap was left. With the balance of trade strongly in India's favour, with abnormally high prices ruling in outside markets and with shipping difficulties, imports of the precious metals on an adequate scale could alone have helped the maintenance of equilibrium; but England could not spare the gold and the silver required for the coinage of rupees had to be purchased at steadily rising prices. As a result, the balances due to India were allowed to accumulate in London and were invested there. The circulation of paper money went on expanding and power was taken by Government, from time to time, to hold larger portions of the Paper Currency Reserve in London and in British Treasury Bills. The present currency embarrassments of the Government of India are thus the direct consequence of the locking up of Indian funds in England and their inability to transfer them to this country. The short-term debt of our Government raised to finance war expenditure stands at a high figure and has to be renewed or funded. Then there are the loans taken from the Presidency Banks, which must be repaid shortly. And Government's treasury balances are very low. The demand for funds to finance, to export trade in this country, already large, will enormously increase with the advent of the busy season, which this year promises to be exceptionally prosperous; and the Government are hard put to it to provide the resources that are necessary to meet the many and heavy calls that will to made upon it in the near future.

The Hon. Mr. Howard was right when he observed that unless the Secretary of State "is able to send back to us in remittances of gold and silver much more rapidly than at present seems likely, the funds which we have accumulated in London, it seems practically inevitable that before long we shall be driven to fall back upon a further fiduciary issue of currency notes against our funds in London." And it was to meet this contingency that Government took power by the recent Act, to increase the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve held in England to 100 crores of rupees. That the abnormal increase which has taken place in the circulation of currency in recent years, is largely responsible for a rise in prices, whatever other forces may be at work, has been universally acknowledged and yet our Government, instead of reducing the circulation, have had to take power to increase the issue of paper currency and to put out notes against gold held in the U. S. A. or in transit therefrom to India. What was expected was that the circulation of notes would be steadily curtailed and that our funds locked up in London in huge amounts would be remitted to this country. It has, therefore, caused sore disappointment that the restoration of normal conditions is being delayed to the serious inconvenience of the people. We are told that the high exchange has placed an effective barrier in the way of the rising waves of high prices outside the country, but it is no consolation to know that our exports command in the internal market fewer rupees than they would have done and cause heavy losses to producers. Mr. Howard was able to hold out no better hope than what was conveyed by the observation that "there is no sovereign and immediate remedy, but we can reasonably hope that as conditions become generally clearer and normal, we shall, on the one hand be able to bring back more and more of our funds from London and, on the other, to fund the embarrassingly large volume of our temporary debt in the form of treasury bills and ways and means advances."

What is happening is this. The export trade urgently requires finance through the sale of Councils. If these drafts are sold, funds accumulate in London and the note issue increases in this country. If Councils are not sold, export trade is hampered and gold is not being allowed to flow freely into the country. The bringing back of our funds from London, means the cessation of the sale of Council drafts and as Mr Howard pithily put it, places the Government between the devil and the deep sea. There is the piteous wail for Councils on the one side and the demand for the re-transfer of funds to India on the other. This is the sorry plight to which we have been reduced by our "managed" currency system. Our recent experiences have effectually silenced the admirers of the gold exchange standard system, into which the Government of India allowed itself to drift and we have little hope that the lesson of the past few years will be taken to heart. There is no free inflow and outflow of gold, there is no open mint, the principal currency consists of token coins, not convertible into gold at the will of the holder; there is no national State Bank managing the paper currency: India's gold is kept in London instead of in this country and we are asked to remain content with all this and not to press for any radical reforms. Can obstinacy and blindness to the true interests of India go further?

Notes of the Day.

Silent Determination.

The most impressive feature of the Railway strike is the methodical calmness with which the men retired from their duties When a million men are idle and the larger services are at a complete standstill, untoward events must be expected as natural. but so far everything has been conducted with remarkable display of discipline. Mr Thomas gave a stern warning against rioting and disorders which has been obeyed. The Government are in their turn, exhibiting a resolute temper, which may be above compromise, and have mobilised all other resources of transport to keep the country going. Newspapers are condemning the suddenness with which the strike has been called by the Railway Union, the only journal supporting the strikers being the Labour organ, the "Daily Herald." A grave feeling of irritation and bewilderment is inevitable in a strike of this kind and it will take time to bring the views of both sides into proper focus. The country has been forced back to war-conditions in the distribution of food, but the responsibility of rationing the population at a time of universal break-down is perhaps more arduous than any experienced in war-time. The strike has dislocated all business in the country and has had the effect of suspending leave and demobilisation in the army.

Conflicting Allegations

While conditions indicate a situation of unparalleled gravity, which is the more menacing on account of the silent determination evinced on both sides, what are the explanations given by the Railway Union and the Government? In the statement issued by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir Eric Geddes appears as the most sinister figure. The attitude of Mr. Lloyd George has been, it will be observed, specially commended, he being described as the victim of his colleagues' imimidation. Mr. Thomas declares that the conference between the Government and the Executive of the Union was rendered futile through the bellicose interference of the Minister of Transport who, he alleges, seemed to be one of those who desired to have a strike. That may be a somewhat extravagant way of describing the temper of the new Minister who, probably, was inclined to parade his readiness for a trial of strength if it came to that. An offer from the Premier gave Mr. Thomas the chance of proposing a compromise when Sir Eric Geddes snapped in with the sentence "You cannot accept this." The plain inference of Mr. Thomas's statement is that all the ways for a settlement were not explored by the conference through the tactless defiance of Ministers who were over-confident of themselves and felt that they were equal to any emergency. For a first-class organiser like Sir Eric Geddes the prospect of efficiently coping with a crisis might have appeared as nothing dismal or overawing. At any rate, in Mr. Thomas's opinion, there were Ministers who were not ready to listen and then negotiate and it was impossible to make up the rupture when Ministers exhibited peremptory airs and brought the Conference to nought.

Red Herring.

The Government manifesto puts the workers entirely in the wrong and calls upon all citizens to save the community. One cannot escape the suspicion that the manifesto is a little too hard on the workers in implying that their strike is in the nature of a blackmail on society. The Premier says that no strike he could recall was entered into so lightly and without justification. He is emphatic that it is not a strike for increased wages but is the projection of some scheme of anarchist conspiracy to which the workers have consciously or unconsciously lent themselves. His closing tribute to the patriotism of the railwaymen in the time of war, is probably the best answer to what is on the face of it, a far-fetched theory of motives. Whatever may be said in deprecation of the strike, the workers cannot help feeling it grievously that Government are not able to explain the strike on the objects which really govern it, but have to fall back upon an explanation which must be offensive to their own sense of patriotism. Was the strike induced by the machinations of some hidden hand or is it only the expression of economic grievances which may be explained without importing ulterior motive? Mr. Thomas's defence is full and categorical in the definition of demands

Door of Compromise.

While the explanation of Government is hot with the excitement of fault-finding, the speech of Mr. Thomas in Albert Hall points to the simplest way of immediate settlement. Mr. Thomas declared that if Mr. Lloyd George would say he was prepared to concede the same principle to all railway servants, the strike could cease immediately; that is to say their demand is that there should be no differential treatment in the granting of wages. All grades should fare alike, no disadvantage being assigned to those who have remained neglected so far. Drivers, firemen and cleaners have been satisfied, but it is certain that in the fight of their comrades, they will not remain as complacent onlookers. The continuance or cessation of the strike will depend on an unequivocal answer to Mr. Thomas's offer. In the meanwhile the atmosphere is tense with all kinds of possibilities. The Union has enough ready funds to maintain the deadlock for a month, but we are told that if Government are able to hold their own for three days with a skeleton traffic equal to the essential purposes of the community, the strike may be reckoned as having failed. But allied unions cannot be imagined as being ready to help Government in starving out their comrades to surrender. Railwaymen have not yet invoked the aid of the Triple Alliance; busmen, trammen, and taximen are restless and might have struck already; and no new negotiations have been opened. Much depends on the sympathetic action which the million on strike are able to elicit from allied trades. And there is a genuine solidarity of feeling among British workers at the present time, which when brought into action, can move with formidable force.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN PROGRESS.

SITUATION OF UNPARALLELED GRAVITY.

COUNTRY REVERTS TO WAR RATIONS.

OVER A MILLION REPORTED IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEMONSTRATION OF RAILWAYMEN.

MR. THOMAS ON WHAT WILL END STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

A demonstration of the railwaymen was held in the Albert Hall to-day when a resolution was passed endorsing the Executive's action in calling the strike. Mr. Thomas in a speech declared that if Mr. Lloyd George would say he was prepared to concede the same principle to all the railway servants the strike could cease immediately.

WHAT IF THE STRIKE FAILS!

TRADE UNIONISTS DOOMED FOR EXISTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

Speaking in the Albert Hall, Mr. Thomas asserted that the Premier had been intimidated.

Mr. Bromley, Secretary of Locomotive Engineers, said that if the strike failed all Trade Unionists were doomed for the remainder of their existence.

MINERS AND RAILWAY STRIKE.

MR. SMILLIE'S ADVICE TO BE PASSIVE RESISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

Mr. Smillie speaking in Glasgow said he expected that ninety per cent. of the miners would be idle in three days in consequence of the strike. He urged the miners to keep their heads and be passive resistance as far as possible.

LONDON BUS AND TRAMWAYMENS UNION.

INTEND TO MAKE THE QUESTION NATIONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 28, 8-20 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Executive of the London Bus and Tramwaymens Union to-day recommended the men to work another twenty-four hours, in accordance with Mr. Thomas' and Mr. Bromley's desire. A resolution declared the justice of the Railwaymen's demands and expressed the intention to recommend the Transport Workers Federation to make the question a national one unless the Government immediately tried to arrange a settlement with the Railwaymen.

STOPPAGE OF COAL SHIPMENTS FROM CARDIFF.

IRISH LABOUR PARTY APPROVES THE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Coal Controller has ordered the stoppage of all foreign shipments of coal from Cardiff conserving all coal for the use of Britain.

A protracted meeting of bus, tram and taximens' union decided to suspend until Monday the decision to come out in a sympathetic strike. Liverpool's meat supply is held up at Birkenhead.

The General Manager and four assistants since the strike began have been working pumps to keep the Mersey tunnel clear of water. The cessation of pumping for a few hours would make the tunnel unworkable for months.

The steel works at Hartlepool are closed.

Several race meetings have been abandoned.

The executive of the Irish Labour Party has issued a manifesto approving the railway strike and warning the workers to be in readiness. Though the strike on the railways has not been declared in Ireland, Sir Edward Carson was unable to open the anti-Home Rule campaign in Belfast because there are no trains.

WALES AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

It is reported that the Welsh tinplate works, steel plant and various collieries are closing down in consequence of the railway strike.

MR. THOMAS ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

Mr. Thomas in an interview said that he was anxious for settlement, but the attempt to turn the dispute into any other than a labour question was complicating the situation and making it dangerous. He definitely refused to widen the issue.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

According to official notes on the conferences between the Cabinet and the Railwaymen Mr. Thomas in conveying the decision to strike said addressing the Premier "Our executive during your absence passed a resolution recording appreciation of fair and impartial way in which you have endeavoured to conduct the case from your side and fair and frank way in which you endeavoured to meet it."

ALLEGED MINISTERIAL TACTLESSNESS.

IS STRIKE RESULT OF CROSS-PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 29.

Mr. Thomas has issued a statement charging certain ministers whom he does not name with lack of fact at yesterda's conference. He even alleges that they seemed to desire a strike. He instances Sir Eric Geddes in this connection. Mr. Thomas says that when the Premier made an offer indicting a ray of hope and when Mr. Thomas was endeavouring to interpret it as the way out Sir Eric Geddes, before Mr. Thomas had completed the sentence, said:—"You cannot accept this." That says Mr. Thomas, was an example of the atmosphere created by the ministers for anyone seeking to find a bridge.

The "Westminster Gazette" and other newspapers refuse to believe that the strike is the result of cross-purposes between the authorities and the Railwaymen's Executive but agree that it is an economic struggle of the first importance.

The "Westminster" puts the struggle thus:—The "Railwaymen are determined, if they can, to establish the principle that the highest war wages is to be the minimum wage of the future irrespective of the corse of prices. In other words the war wage is not to be a temporary compensation for the high prices but a permanent gain."

PREMIER ON THE STRIKE.

DECLARATION OF GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

Mr. Lloyd George in a telegram to the Chairman of the Carnarvon County Council, where the Premier was due to speak to-day, explains that his absence is due to the strike. He proceeds, "I have come to the conclusion that in the long and varied experience I can recall no strike entered into so lightly, with so little justification or with such entire disregard of public interests. On it's merits the strike is inexplicable. The Government had made an offer which every fair-minded man must regard as generous and the Government begged the Railway Union to postpone strike were it only for two or three days. They declined to grant even this respite to their fellow-countrymen and the service, on which the life of the whole people so much depends, was stopped with practically no warning.

GOVERNMENT INTENTION.

The Government has reason to believe that the strike has been engineered for some time by a small but active body of men who have wrought tirelessly and insidiously to exploit the labour organisation of the country for subversive ends. I am convinced that a vast majority of the Trade Unionists are opposed to this anarchist, conspiracy. In the interests of the nation the Government has no alternative but to accept the challenge thrown down to the society as a whole. The Government intends to meet the blow at the public weal with all the resources at the disposal of the state and it looks to the nation to support it in maintaining the fabric of social order on which the prosperity of this country depends."

NOT A STRIKE FOR WAGES.

The Premier reviews the circumstances leading up to the strike emphatically asserting that the dispute is about something which could not possibly come into operation before the next year, yet the nation is thrown into dislocation of a hurried strike without even a week's warning. The Government had stated its readiness to consider the anomalies in the proposals, but the railwaymen declined even to discuss the offers. The precipitancy of the railwaymen's action gives the impression of a deliberate matured intention on the part of some individuals to seek a quarrel at any cost. The Premier is convinced that it is not a strike for wages or for better conditions. Those engineering the strike have made many hitherto unsuccessful efforts to capture the leaders of trade unionism. There is no more patriotic body of men in the country than the railwaymen whose conduct in the war demonstrated the fact. When they realise that they are fighting not for fair conditions of labour but are being used by the extremists for sinister purposes their common sense will resume sway and save the country and their own families from a disaster.

LABOUR MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

STRIKE CONDEMNED BY NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The Labour Minister, Sir Robert Horne in the course of an interview mentioned that one of the elements causing difficulty was the fact that every grade of workers received the same flat rate of war bonus irrespective of the rate of wages. This influenced the Government's concessions in fixing new wages of the drivers and firemen who are the highest paid workers.

Sir Robert Horne also drew attention to the average addition of one hundred per cent. under the proposed new standard wages compared with the pre-war wages, and pointed out that the hours of labour had been reduced from ten and even twelve to eight and that extra allowances had been made for overtime, night duty and Sunday work.

With the exception of the "Daily Herald", the newspapers unanimously condemn the railwaymen for suddenly forcing an industrial war on the community when there was ample time to negotiate and at very moment when the country is threatened with bankruptcy owing to the inability to export manufactures. They believe that the railwaymen have underestimated the strength of public opinion which is hostile to them and the power of the Government. It is pointed out that till last evening the public was ignorant of the matters in dispute and a hope is expressed that the publication of the exact demands and offers will yet lead to fresh discussion. Convocation of Parliament is generally urged with a view to throwing light on the situation by a searching debate.

"FIGHT FOR LIFE OF COMMUNITY."

FOOD MINISTRY'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Food Ministry describing the arrangements made to meet the present emergency, state that milk is being conveyed to London from a hundred mile radius. Farmers take milk to pre-arranged stops, where it is collected by a thousand motor lorries and brought to Hyde Park, the clearing station, where wholesale the people draw their supplies. Motor lorries cover seventy-two thousand miles daily. A large quantity has been placed in cold-storage for emergencies. The consumers received at least fifty per cent. of their requirements during the week end. Lorries return to country and carry food stuffs which have been transported to Hyde Park from the docks. There is a similar scheme for the remainder of England.

The Irish and Scotch yeast of which seven hundred tons are used weekly is being brought from distilleries by the Admiralty steamers to convenient ports, thence conveyed to distribution centres whence they are redistributed by motor. Fresh meat supplies are assured by the system of walking cattle or road transportation. The Ministry has built up inland stocks and other supplies in order to relieve road transport. The Ministry have reserves for meat shortages.

Another Government circular headed and ending "Fight for the life of the community" appeals for civic cooperation in various minor directions and invites registration of all qualified to undertake railway work, special constabulary duties, wireless telegraphy and motor transport work.

STRICT RATIONING OF COAL GAS AND FOOD.

UNION'S FUNDS ESTIMATED AT £1,250,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The tram and bus services were still running this morning, pending the meeting of the Vehicle Workers' Union this evening. The rush for trams and 'buses was enormous, every stopping place being crowded. Numbers had to walk. The employees at Chelsea power station which feeds the tubes ceased work and so stopped the Surrey trams. The Continental train from Victoria and two long distance trains from Liverpool Street managed to leave, but otherwise trains were entirely suspended. Stations are closed and goods yards picketted.

STILL GRAVER SITUATION FEARED.

Emergency orders have been issued to enforce strict rationing of coal, gas and food as during war. Compulsory requisitioning of vehicles and horses is provided for and volunteers are called for to drive motor vehicles and provide protection to the volunteers.

The funds of the Railwaymen's Union are estimated at one and a quarter million sterling, sufficient to finance the strike for a month, but the real test is expected during the first three days as, if the essential services can be temporarily carried on a failure of the strike is certain. The factor in favour of the Government is the enormous number of motor lorries at its disposal, but it is possible that the railwaymen may invoke the support of their partners of the triple alliance, so provoking a still graver situation. The steelworks at Wolverhampton, employing there a thousand hands are closing down immediately in consequence of the strike and other works are expected to follow suit.

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

MEASURES FOR TRANSPORT OF FOOD STUFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 29.

Mr. Cramp, Chairman of the Railwaymen's Union, and other union representatives had a conference with Sir Eric Geddes at midday. In some quarters this is regarded as indicating that the door for negotiations is not yet shut. The demand for a special session of Parliament to deal with the strike is growing.

Sensation has been caused by the news of the drastic step taken by the Government to cope with the food problem. The Government proposes to close Hyde Park and use it as a motor park and distributing centre for milk and foodstuffs. This news has been received with great relief by millions dependent on outside supplies of milk. It is anticipated that all the London busmen, tram men and taxi men will strike to-night in sympathy with the railwaymen. Already a quarter of a million have responded to Government's appeal for motor drivers. Mr. Thomas has instructed Irish railwaymen not to strike without the authorisation of the executive of the National Union.

NO NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

8-0 P.M.

The situation to-night is one of unparalleled gravity. No new negotiations have been begun and there seems to be no hope of resumption of the conferences. Mr. Cramp's conference with Mr. Lloyd George this morning had no significance, it was simply for the purpose of agreeing regarding the official report of yesterday's conference.

An attenuated daylight service has been maintained by London and Brighton, the Midland and Great Eastern Companies on their local lines, but the long distance services are entirely suspended. Some of the latter trains have been stopped *en route* while others have had the greatest difficulty in reaching their destinations owing to signalmen leaving their boxes.

Last night's Irish mail is still missing. The country has reverted to war rationing and everything has been done to ensure motor transport of foodstuffs. Aeroplanes are taking part in relieving the situation and passenger and parcel mail services are being arranged between London and Edinburgh, also to the Continent. Newspapers publish weather forecasts in connection with these services. It is estimated that a million men are on strike or idle.

ALLEGED HOSTILITY OF SIR E. GEDDES.

WHAT PROMINENT GOVT. MEMBERS THINK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

As regards Mr. Thomas' allegations specifying Sir Eric Geddes' hostility at the conferences, prominent members of the Government point out that the essential factor is that the strike notices were already issued two days before the incident occurred.

COMPLETE STOPPAGE OF TRAINS.

NO DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 28, 2-5 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

An official announcement says that the stoppage of trains was practically complete, last night, throughout the country. There were no disturbances. A road transport service was being organised rapidly to ensure food supply. The Government was receiving numerous offers of assistance, particularly from ex-soldiers and sailors and their organisations.

EXCEEDINGLY LIMITED RAILWAY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept 28, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

To-night's reports from the London Termini show that an exceedingly limited number of trains ran to-day, the South-western and the Great Western were most successful. The Companies indicate the probability of extended services to-morrow, particularly on London and Brighton which has issued time-table arrangements.

TRAFFIC SITUATION UNCHANGED.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28, 6-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

It is officially announced that the traffic situation is unchanged. Food distribution arrangements are proceedings smoothly. Offers of service are pouring in from all quarters and arrangements are being completed to make immediate use of the volunteers.

SITUATION ON RAILWAYS IMPROVED.

SEVERAL TRAINS RUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

The situation on railways has somewhat improved. For example the Southwestern Railway is running a train to Portsmouth Southampton this afternoon and additional trains to West England to extend the destricted service.

The Brighton Railway [illegible] tween London and Brighton, yesterday. The manager states that the half hourly train service on electric lines is already resumed. Many are volunteering services. The eight forty-five Folkestone train left Victoria this morning as usual. The train left Euston at midday for Crewe because the driver lived at Crewe and wished to return home.

FOREIGN & INLAND PARCELS

NOT ACCEPTED BY POSTAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Postmaster-General notifies that Foreign and Colonial parcels cannot be accepted nor inland parcels except for local delivery and urges the posting of urgent communications only.

EMPLOYEES OF ENTERTAINMENTS IN PARIS.

TO BE OUT ON A GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

PARIS.—The Entertainments' Federation has decided on a general strike of employees in entertainments, including theatres except cinemas and a few theatres which signed the agreement with the Federation for the payment of the minimum wage and the employment of only Unionists.

DEATH OF MADAME PATTI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 29.

The death is announced of Madame Patti.

[The late Madame Adelina Patti was born in Madrid, on the 19th February 1843, and was the daughter of Salvatore Patli of Catania. Her first marriage took place in 1868 with the Marquis de Caux, and in 1886 she married Signor Nicolini, at the age of 59, she married, third time, Baron Rolf Cederstrom. She was a well-known composer of songs, the most well-known being On Parting, a waltz, Fior di Primavera.]

DEATH OF VISCOUNT BERTIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The death is announced of Viscount Bertie.

The late Viscount Francis Leveston Berlie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., was created a Baron in 1915. He entered the Foreign Office in 1863 and from 1874 to 1880 was the Private Secretary to the Hon. R. Bourke. In 1878 he was attached to special Embassy to Berlin. In 1894, he was Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and was the Chairman of the Uganda Railway Committee from 1896 to 1903. He was British Ambassador at Rome in 1903 and at Paris from 1905 to 1918. He was the recipient of the Coronation Medals of 1902 and 1911. He died at the advance age of 75, being born on the 17th of August 1844.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The death is announced of the Australian cricketer, Frank Laver.

FUTURE OF MESOPOTAMIA.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN ON COST OF DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Sir G. Buchanan in a final article in "The Times" says General Willcock's scheme would at present cost nearly £40,000,000 sterling and the scheme should be examined by a committee of best engineering experts in the Empire before a decision is made or money expended. He thinks that a more substantial guarantee would be required and that the works would probably be begun on a very small scale. He declares that no great increase in the trade of Mesopotamia can be expected for a number of years and the return on the capital invested in development must be slow. On the contrary, the capital invested in Persia might be expected to give an early return once life and property, were secure and confidence felt in the administration. He concludes that the development of Mesopotamia must be slow and urges an immediate sane and sober survey of the country and ruthless reduction of the expenditure.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

AMERICAN SUPPLIES STILL SCANTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says [illegible] for forward delivery [illegible] the afternoon end with China [illegible] as well as America [illegible] Spain of the market was maintained [illegible] price of 63 3/8 was apparently [illegible] record. The Shanghai exchange was 6/3 a [illegible]

LOSS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS DURING WAR.

TOTAL OF 254.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 29.

An official return is issued to-day, showing that the British warships lost during the war numbered 254, including 13 battleships, 22 cruisers, 65 destroyers and 54 submarines. 815 auxiliary ships were lost including 244 colliers and 246 trawlers.

PRINCE OF WALES AT OTTAWA.

LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON IN NOVEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRA)
LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

VICTORIA.—The Prince of Wales leaves Ottawa for Washington, on the 10th of November.

SOUTH-AFRICAN GOLD FOR INDIA.

AT 89 S. AN OUNCE.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 29.

Five hundred thousand sterling of the latest gold shipment from South Africa has been taken to India at ninety-nine shillings an ounce.

EXECUTION OF NOTORIOUS PERSIAN ROBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

A telegram from Teheran says, the notorious robber Nain Hussein Kashi has been publicly executed there.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

ADVANCE OF 144 POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept [illegible]
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept [illegible]

NEW YORK.—In the Cotton Exchange, to-day, the rates advanced 144 points on heavy general buying owing to the bullish trade advices, the reduced crop estimates and the expectation of a very small ginning report.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Napier Cinema on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Farewell Dinner Party at Government House to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson on Saturday evening.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

ECHO OF MALI CASE.

MAJOR PORTER VS. SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir vs. Major Porter.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the judgment of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in these columns and are well-known to the public.

Sir Chimanlal after reading the order of the Magistrate complained against stated that the admitted facts were that Major Porter's premises and the Readymoney House belonging to the petitioner, were adjoining each other. The position of the bell, which was rung, was about 40 feet from the Readymoney House and over 100 feet from Major Porter's house. The learned Magistrate has found it as a fact.

Hayward J.: Whose is the bungalow, where Major Porter lives?

Sir Chimanlal: It belongs to one Mr Sorabji Vachagandhi and Major Porter has occupied it since December, 1917. My client is in possession or this house for the last 40 years and the bell is rung there from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. during these years. Such ringing of the bell is well-known in India and at many houses at Malabar Hill.

Hayward J.: Perhaps this may not be true.

Sir Chimanlal: Our evidence was that bells were rung at several houses and the practice is very common. In the present case the Chokidar who rang the bell took his round about the bungalow, while doing so he used to cough with a view [illegible] away any lurking thieves, and [illegible] to strike the ground by means of [illegible] boo stick in order to scare away [illegible] reptiles. Snakes are common in [illegible] ity of the Malabar Hill is a we[illegible] fact. Once a Chokidar of the [illegible] was actually bitten by a snake.

THE PET GOOSE.

Hayward J.: When was that?

Sir Chimanlal: About 14 years ago. Then there was the goose—a pet goose—for the last 12 years until it was the other day killed by Major Porter, which used to make cackling noise when the bell was rung.

Hayward J.: The same goose?

Sir Chimanlal: Yes, the same goose. Major Porter came to his building in December, 1917, when the bell, coughing, striking of the bamboo stick and the goose were there. And they continued till March, 1919, without any complaint whatsoever from Major Porter. The fact is admitted by him.

Shah J.: Who initiated this proceedings?

Sir Chimanlal: Major Porter. He admitted that these annoyances were there from 1917 to 1919 and that he made no complaint whatsoever even though he complained about other things which are not connected with the present matter. They were the watering of the plants by the Mali in a careless way and the sprinkling of the water in some part of the premises. Major Porter had come into the petitioner's compound and there were criminal proceedings for assault which lasted from May to July, 1919.

Shah J.: What were the proceedings about?

Sir Chimanlal: Assault on the Mali of the petitioner in the compound of the Readymoney House. Major Porter in his defence stated that he had only remonstrated with the Mali. While this prosecution was pending, on the 20th June, 1919, a little before 10 p.m. stones were thrown from Major Porter's house towards the Readymoney House. When stones were further thrown the bell was struck in order to show annoyance and then the police came and nothing further happened.

Shah J.: At whose instance did the police come?

Sir Chimanlal: We called the police. Major Porter admits the throwing of stones. Then on the 16th July, 1919, at about 1-30 p.m. the goose was shot by some guard, whose name Major Porter does not give at his instance and by his gun. The shooting was a very dangerous affair especially when the servants and the children were in the garden.

Hayward J.: When was this? Was it during day time?

BELL RUNG AS A PROTEST.

Sir Chimanlal: At 1-30 p.m. in the afternoon, in broad day light. When that was done the bell was rung as a sort of protest and in order to show our disapprobation.

Hayward J.: As a sort of retaliation?

Sir Chimanlal: No, my Lord; the goose was a pet animal and the annoyance caused by Major Porter's action, was so great that the bell was rung as a sort of protest. Major Porter then made a noise imitating the goose. He is an adept at imitations. Not only on that day, but on the 17th and the 18th July he imitated the sound of a goose in order to annoy the petitioner.

Hayward J.: During day time?

Sir Chimanlal: The time is not definitely fixed. Major Porter himself admits that he imitated the goose on the 17th and the 18th.

Counsel continuing said that Major Porter had written two most insulting letters, one to Lady Jehangir and the other to Sir Cowasji, in most filthy language quite unbecoming a gentleman. None could conceive that they were penned by a gentleman. Then on the night of the 18th, stones were again thrown from Major Porter's house towards Readymoney House.

Hayward J.: When was the Mali's case finished?

Sir Chimanlal: The case ended on the 11th July. Thereafter Major Porter filed a petition in the Magistrate's Court on the 25th July and the notice was ordered to be issued on the 26th. The hearings took place on the 30th July, 8th and the 18th August and the order complained against was passed on the 20th August, 1919.

Counsel continuing submitted that on the admitted facts the Court had no jurisdiction to make the order complained against, *firstly* because the annoyance, if any, was in existence from December 1917 to July 1919. During the whole of the period Major Porter was staying in his house; and *secondly*, what was complained of was not a nuisance, but a thing usually done by the people of the locality. The complainant had an ample opportunity to go to a civil court and get an injunction against the petitioner. Major Porter had admitted that he had no intention of going to a civil court if he got relief at the hands of a criminal court. The submission, therefore, was that there was no emergency which could justify an order being passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

Hayward J.: What does the section say about the emergency?

Sir Chimanlal: The section provides for a case when the circumstances require immediate prevention or speedy remedy. When ordinary remedy cannot be got in a short time, section 144, Cr. P. Code, can be resorted to, but not in cases where ordinary remedy is available.

Hayward J.: Has the Magistrate no power if the parties do not take to the ordinary remedy?

Sir Chimanlal: I submit not under this section. The Magistrate should bind the parties over to keep peace.

Hayward J.: You mean he should exercise the powers under section 107, Cr. P. Code.

Counsel further submitted that if such order were passed when a civil remedy is open to a party, it would be laying down a dangerous principle. Section 107 of the Cr. P. Code was designed to meet any cases when the breach of peace was imminent.

Hayward J.: You say sections 107 and 114, Cr. P. Code, gave the Magistrate sufficient powers?

Sir Chimanlal: Yes, my Lord.

[redacted] difference between [illegible] in Chapter X [illegible] supplementary? [illegible] to public [illegible] relate to all [illegible] Lord. [illegible] X deal with orders *in personam*?

Sir Chimanlal: Yes, orders can be passed against individuals. The whole intention of that section is that it is to be applied to prevent a dangerous situation.

Hayward J.: The Magistrate thinks that there was one.

Counsel further submitted that if the Magistrate thought it so he ought to have exercised his powers under some other sections, but not section 144, Cr. P. Code. The section was provided for urgent cases. How could it be said that there was an emergency in the present case, when the things continued the same for about two years?

Shah J.: Substantially the question was not the ringing of the bell or the making of noise, but it was a personal difference between two neighbours. According to your contention the matter should be dealt with under section 107 and not under section 144, Cr. P. Code.

Sir Chimanlal: Yes, my Lord.

Continuing Counsel said that the Magistrate took it as a case of public nuisance and dealt with it accordingly.

Shah J.: It is the Magistrate's duty to see legal rights of the parties.

Hayward J.: Why should you not bring a civil suit?

Sir Chimanlal: Why should I? I shall be going on doing the same things which I have been doing for so long a time. The aggrieved party should go to a civil court.

Shah J.: Is there any indication of forbearance on the part of the parties on record?

Sir Chimanlal: We met him in as many ways as we could. We removed the goose to a distant part to avoid annoyance to Major Porter. The man takes the law in his own hands and the learned Magistrate instead of binding him over to keep peace asks us not to do certain things in a certain manner. Was section 144 ever designed by the Legislature to cover such a case?

Counsel then referred to cases reported in 5 Cal., p. 132 at p. 134; 5 Cal., p. 7 (F.B.), wherein the Calcutta High Court had dealt with the powers of the Magistrates in passing orders under section 144, Cr. P. Code.

Hayward J.: Who is to decide whether there was emergency?

Sir Chimanlal: The revising court has to determine on the facts found by the Magistrate.

Counsel further quoted 20 Cal. 513; 23 Cal. 557; 26 Cal. 188; 28 Cal. 87;; 14 B 165 and 24 B. 527 and contended that the Magistrate had to use the powers under section 144 only when there was urgent necessity.

Shah J.: The complainant wants a sort of permanent relief and a general abatement of the nuisance.

THE WHOLE POINT IN THE CASE.

Sir Chimanlal: That's what he wants and that's why we say that the whole point in the case is whether he should be granted the relief by the passing of the Magistrate's order. Besides, the order is very vague and uncertain. How is the order to be worked out? There is no complete prevention of the ringing of the bell, of coughing and of making noise. But who is to judge whether the noise created was reasonable? The order passed by the Magistrate is in the nature of a civil court.

Shah J.: Who is to be a judge in case of an order of a civil court?

Sir Chimanlal: Certainly, the Executing Court.

Shah J.: The Magistrate could have made a more definite order, but he passed such an order in order to least encroach on your rights.

Sir Chimanlal: But the order is indefinite and unworkable. And looking to the contents of the section I submit the present is not a case which can possibly fall within it, and the order passed under it should not be sustained.

The Government Pleader said that the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere under section 435 (3), Cr. P. Code. The Magistrate has found as a fact that there were circumstances in existence which necessitated such an order. Another difficulty was that the petitioner was applying to this Court in revision and the findings of the learned Magistrate were binding on the High Court.

Shah J.: How is an order under section 144 a remedy in the present case?

Government Pleader: The Magistrate has found that in the interests of both the parties the order was a necessity.

Shah J.: Orders under section 144 being temporary and for urgent necessity how can the present order be maintainable, when the abatement of the order is from day to day?

Government Pleader: Where there is a dispute between parties and there is apprehension of danger in immediate future such order can be passed. The feelings between the parties may cool down by that time. Whether Major Porter or Sir Cowasji were in the wrong the Magistrate in the interests of the patients of the hospital passed the order.

Shah J.: If a man becomes aggressive and creates a situation which necessitates the passing of an order, would such an order be justifiable to give relief to the party?

Government Pleader: I do not justify the conduct of Major Porter. The question here is whether the Magistrate was justified in passing the order. I rely on 4 Bom. L. R. 582 in addition to 25 Bom. I. L. R.

Sir Chimanlal, in reply, said that the case at 4 Bom. L. R. 582 supported his contention, in that it was laid down that the facts are to be considered and the legality of the order to be tested in order to justify an order under section 144.

The Court reserved its judgment.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

MISSION TO LEPERS IN INDIA.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

At a largely attended purdah party her Excellency Lady Chelmsford explained to the ladies present the mission to lepers in India, and the efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of lepers.

Her Excellency addressed the ladies in vernacular in the course of which she said that the needs and sufferings of the poor and helpless should be their concern. She would go further and say that the lot of even the dumb animals was a matter in which they should take deep interest. It was right that women should know of the thousands who suffered from tuberculosis or blindness, of the needless sufferings borne by many women in childbirth, and of the terrible lot of the leper and also of the suffering borne by many animals.

150,000 LEPERS IN INDIA.

There were in India about 150,000 lepers, many of whom lived in a state of great poverty. They were a misery to themselves and a danger to the community. For their sake, as well as that of the general public, it was necessary that steps should be taken to stamp out this dreadful disease. In years past, the disease was common in Europe, and the fact that it had now entirely disappeared showed that the same result was not by any means impossible in India. That could be done in two wayss, by segregating the lepers and by saving the children. The only efforts so far had been those of the Mission to Lepers started 45 years ago by Mr. Bailey with funds from England. He opened a few homes to which he invited the lepers. These had now increased to 60. In them some 7,000 lepers voluntarily lived. They were supported in part by a sum amounting to 2½ lakhs annually subscribed from England, and partly by Government grants. But the interest lately aroused by the efforts of Mr. Oldrieve, and the sums of money since received both from Rajahs, Maharajahs and wealthy citizens showed that real interest was being awakened in the Indian public. This was a hopeful sign that the needs of the leper only had to be stated to secure the help and interest of the community.

Continuing, her Excellency said she earnestly hoped that both men and women would come forward not only with money, but to dedicate themselves to live and work amongst the poor and sick in the land, and would carry on the work which heretofore had been mostly done by noble and devoted missionaries and social workers. There were about 500 unmainted children of leper parents now being brought up in homes and schools under the care of the mission and their lot must appeal to the heart of every woman in the land. She therefore appealed to the women of India, to take a special interest in these children of India, and she would suggest that Purdah clubs might undertake the support of one or two of these children annually and work for them to supply them either with clothes or with comforts, and little luxuries, thus sharing with those less fortunate than themselves those blessings which they enjoyed.

AN AGREEABLE SUPRISE.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT AND MR. GANDHI

We are requested to state that in the press message from Simla of September the 25th, Sir William Vincent was incorrectly reported as saying that "Mr. Gandhi had approved the measures taken to suppress the recent disturbances." The actual words used by the Home Member were that Mr. Gandhi "has taken a great interest, both in these disorders and in the measures which have been taken to suppress them." There was no suggestion of Mr. Gandhi's approval.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

NEED FOR REVISION.

MATTER REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when the first subject of importance taken up for discussion was Mr. Sethna's motion for radically revising the constitution of the present committee system. Dr. Sukhia's amendment was adopted by the Corporation, delsting the first clause of the proposition and referring the matter to a committee.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion—

(i) that in view of the increasing volume of work which comes before them, their present committee system requires to be revised radically; (ii) that all existing committees, except the two statutory committees, viz., the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee, should be replaced as early as possible by special committees, not exceeding 10 in number; (iii) that the maximum number of councillors in any special committee shall not exceed 18; (iv) that every councillor shall serve on at least one special committee, and that no councillor shall serve on more than four; (v) that to each special committee, a definite sphere of business be assigned, such sphere of business being defined, as far as possible with reference to the work allotted to the various Municipal Departments, and that save in exceptional circumstances, all business coming before the Corporation should first be considered in the appropriate committee; (vi) that a committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider and report to the Corporation (a) what special committees should be appointed and what work should be allotted to each, (b) what amendments in the Corporation's rules of business and what new rules are necessary to give effect to the above resolution and to submit drafts of such amendments and additional rules.

ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.

He said the acceptance of the motion was a sign of the awakening of the Corporation to accelerate its work. The existing committee system was an antiquated one and it required drastic reform. Questions had been referred to Committees as many years ago as thirteen and no decision had been arrived at. Most momentous questions had been delayed for years together, and he thought if the Corporation were to do their work properly something must be done to amend their rules for committees. In 1918 they started with 38 committees and 36 had now been working, two having finished their work. Most of these committees that in the evening met at the fagsend of the day, and they were unable to arrive at any definite decision. They were besides very unwieldy. The Corporation had had the question twice before them, but nothing definite had been done. He wanted the question to be referred to a committee, which should not be too unwieldy.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment referring the question to a committee named by Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Anstey seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he wanted some more names should be added to the committee, and four names were then added to the Committee.

Mr. Dhondy added another five names, but Mr. Sethna said he would not accept the rider.

Mr. Dhondy then formally moved an amendment adding the five names, including that of himself.

Mr. Fazla seconded.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order and said they could not delegate the powers of the Corporation to a Committee as the motion did.

The President moved that the motion was in order.

Dr. Sukhia said the resolution reflected upon the present system, and he did not want it. Perhaps Mr. Sethna wanted a Committee of three or four persons, with himself and his "followers." He asked Mr. Sethna, and his conscience. Mr. Anstey and his conscience, whether the latter was not asked to come down to the Corporation and support Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Sethna and Mr. Anstey objected to these remarks.

Mr. Sethna said he had asked Mr. Anstey and others to come to the Corporation and support him, and there was no harm in so doing.

Continuing said Dr. Sukhia the hand was the hand Jacob and the voice was the voice of Esau.

Mr. Sethna said he flung those insults in the face of Dr. Sukhia if he meant to say that the Commissioner inspired him to bring the motion forward.

Dr. Sukhia said, Mr. Sethna had no business to get up every now and then like any Jack in the box (laughter). He must have patience with others. Mr. Sethna wanted all procedure and discussion to be cut down in the Corporation to almost nothing, so that he could have his own way. He moved an amendment that the whole question including the amendments be referred to the Committee, except the first clause.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said propositions of this character might be passed at present, but a reaction was sure to occur, and coming like a bolt from the blue it would upset the whole thing. He believed the time would shortly arrive when the new Corporation came into existence when these words of his would be fulfilled.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna, replying on the debate, said Dr. Sukhia himself had, on more than one occasion in the past, asked his friends to attend particular meetings and vote for his propositions. The present proposition had not emanated from the Commissioner, but from (himself), the speaker, and if the Commissioner had expressed his views in the matter he had only anticipated the Committee's request, for when the matter went to a Committee the latter would have asked for his views. The proposition would deprive Dr. Sukhia of the pleasure of serving on almost all the Committees which he did at present.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was put to the vote and passed, and it was also carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE ARCHANGEL.

GOVT. TO ENGAGE DEMOBILISED BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON., Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 25.—Thousand of British troops at the general headquarters embarked to-day. The last British troops leave on the 27th September.

The North Russian Government announces its intention to engage the demobilised British to serve with the North Russian armies and hopes to form a brigade of infantry with machine-gunners and artillery. One hundred officers have already applied for appointments as aviators.

PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW.

REPORTED TO BE IN COMMUNICATION WITH BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Helsingfors states that the Russian General who escaped to Finland declares that Petrograd and Moscow are in direct communication with Berlin. The German General Staff officers are leading the Bolshevist troops. The Germans are working to establish a monarchical pro-German Russia.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF CAUCASUS.

DETACHMENT REMAINS IN BATUM PROVINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The British evacuation of the Caucasus continues, but a detachment is remaining in the Batum province until the future of the province is arranged.

WANTED RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.

APPEAL BY BALTIC STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 29.

The representatives in London of Esthonia Lettland, Ukraine and lithuania have submitted a Joint address to the Peace Conference insisting on the early recognition of independenuce urging that the withholding of the recognition creates uncertainty for the future.

MARSHAL HAIG CONFERS WITH PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

Marshal Haig attended yesterday's Cabinet meeting and conferred with the Premier for two and a half hours.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

S. N. K. writing about the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Fund, says the institution is doing yeoman's service to the cause of education and eminently deserves the support of every Saraswat.

MERIT referring to the advertisement calling for ten Europeans for the Forest Departments, agrees that merit should be the criterion of selection and not race.

PRO BONO PUBLICO informs that there is a thick rumour in Secretariat circles that the heads of the various controlling offices are bent "on foisting on the long-suffering inhabitants of Bombay an addition to the long list of public holidays."

A STUDENT protests against the displacing of Professor Davar of the Deccan College by Lieut. Hamil as professor of English, especially because Professor Davar has been conspicuously successful in his work.

PRO BONO PUBLICO hopes that the Corporation and the Police will see to the abuse of footpaths where unauthorised hawkers sit and obstruct pedestrian traffic.

C. C. says that rats are dying in plenty in Anjar Cutch and calls the attention of sanitary experts to the fact to see if it is any way connected with plague.

PLAIN SPOKEN writes strongly about Sir Dinshaw Wacha's disappointing attitude with regard to the Indemnity Bill.

A PAST STUDENT protests against the insensible manner in which Principal Robertson of the Gujarat College is meddling with students who desire to subscribe for papers of their own choice and forbids Nationalist journals.

TRUTH-SEEKER hopes that Diwali holidays will include 22nd and 23rd October as the days are important for Hindus observing the season.

COUCIL'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS FIUME.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

PARIS.—The Council is apparently changing its attitude towards Fiume consequent upon the recent developments which are now regarded as threatening a Balkan war. The Council is clearly convinced that international action will be forced unless Italy controls the situation within a few days.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF BALTIC PROVINCES.

COMMISSION FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

BERLIN.—It is semi-officially announced that a mixed German and Entente Commission is proceeding to the Baltic Provinces shortly to settle German evacuation. The German Government in order to enforce execution of the Commission's decision has ordered that the troops refusing to leave shall have their pay stopped and shall not receive any supplies.

POSSESSION OF TROGIR.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

WASHINGTON.—In the Senate Mr. Daniels replying to a question said the small landing force from the cruiser Olympia recovered the possession of Trogir (Dalmatia) on September 23rd without bloodshed after the city had been surprised and captured by the Italians. Mr. Daniels added that it appears that the Americans acted under the instructions from the Supreme Council.

ALLIES REFUSE TO ACCEPT PLEA OF GOVT'S. IMPORTENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

Marshall Foch on behalf of the Allies has presented a note to Germany declining to accept the Government's plea of importency regarding the withdrawal of the Germans from the Baltic Provinces and orders it to proceed with the withdrawal immediately. Until this is done the Allies refuse to consider the German proposals regarding raw materials and financial facilities.

DEMAND FOR GERMAN EVACUTION OF LITHUANIA.

ULTIMATION BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 29.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has decided to demand through Marshal Foch, German evacuation of Lithuania on the penalty of stoppage of food-supplies to Germany and suspension of financial arrangements.

AERIAL FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO MELBOURNE.

FRENCH AVIATOR ARRIVES AT GENEVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The French aviator, Polet, who is attempting a flight from Paris to Melbourne has arrived at Geneva. He anticipates reaching Melbourne in twenty days.

AVIATOR POULET'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 29.

It appears that the aviator Poulet is still in Paris. He leaves for Australia on the 1st October, and hopes to reach Karachi on the 9th October, Calcutta, on the 11th October, Singapore on the 15th October and Melbourne on the 25th October.

THE NAURU AGREEMENT.

RATIFIED BY AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 29.

MELBOURNE.—The Federal House of Representatives has passed the Bill ratifying the so-called Nauru agreement providing that the control of former German islands in the Pacific, South of the equator shall pass to Australia and New Zealand whilst those North of the equator shall go to Japan.

CABLE ITEMS.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Shipping Board announces that America is retaining a number of German liners including the Imperator which was previously allotted to the British Ministry of Shipping and which was to have been handed over to Cunard Coy.

LUXEMBURG.—A plebiscite has decided in favour of a Customs Union with France.

PARIS.—Another treason court-martial begins on Monday, nine men and three women being charged with aiding in the publication of a notorious propagandist gazette "des Ardennes" published by the Germans and circulated broadcast in the occupied regions of France and Belgium.

"DO NOT DEAL WITH TIMIDITY AND PREJUDICE."

(Continued from page 6.)

Montagu-Chelmsford Report it is admitted that a great deal of delay has been caused in handling the Indian problem, and hence the difficulties are greater, because they say that if earlier steps had been taken the difficulties would not have been so great. Now, the same argument will apply with more force and with more emphasis, in regard to the Indian problems of reform, to the future than to the present, for this reason. We want these reforms to be a success. Whatever may be the differences of opinion at present between the Civil Service and the popular bodies—there is a great deal of contest, a great deal of opposition, and a great deal of difference of opinion between the two—but our earnest desire is to make these reforms a success, and you cannot make these reforms a success by getting half a dozen men, or even more, however able they may be, to agree with you. They may agree with you for some reason or the other, and I think there is this feeling, and I want to put it frankly before the Committee, that if we did not support Mr. Montagu in his proposals there is a chance of this Bill being shelved. No doubt some people are weighed down by that fear, and therefore they say: "Well, beggars cannot be chosers; let us, at any rate, get what Mr. Montagu is offering, otherwise we will lose it." Well, it is a very sensible policy—I do not say it is not—from one point of view; but these reforms have got to be worked, and we want to make these reforms a success. In order to make these reforms a success, your Lordships' Committee must think of this, that you have a large body of educated men outside who are not before you except in a way through your representatives. And what is the picture in India to-day? Everybody, of course, agrees that Mr. Montagu is proposing reforms which are very valuable. I do not think there is any school of men which does not appreciate that, but what we feel is this, that it is not enough. We want the reforms to yield the best results, and who is going to work these reforms? It is the young men who have to take the burden, and if we cannot satisfy them—and I say their demands are not exorbitant—you will leave that feeling of dissatisfaction and of discontent, and the result will be that within a few years we shall get into more arrears than we have already. If I may say so, in a way it might be something like the Irish problem: the more you delay the worse it gets.

That is the short statement which I wish to place before you, and if there are any questions that anybody wants to ask me I will answer them.

MR. YAKUB HASAN

Does Mr. Hasan wish to supplement that by any short statement?—(Mr. *Hasan.*) Yes, my Lord, I have signed the answers given by the All-India Moslem League Deputation to the questions put by the Joint Select Committee, and I am in general agreement with the evidence given by the spokesman of the deputation, Mr. M. A. Jinnah. I wish to make, with your Lordships' permission, a few observations on some important points raised in the Government of India Bill. This I would do from the point of view of an Indian merchant. I am a merchant in Madras handling one of the principal articles of industry in the southern Presidency—*i.e.*, skins and hides. I am an executive member of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, which has, by a resolution passed on the 7th May, 1919, appointed me its delegate. The resolution runs as follows:—"Resolved that the Honourable Mr. Yakub Hasan be requested to represent the Chamber during his stay in England before the British authorities and public and commercial bodies of Great Britain, and to support the views of this Chamber on all matters that may come up for consideration and discussion in that country in respect of Indian commercial and industrial interests in relation to Indian constitutional reforms."

The letter communicating to me this resolution is signed by Diwan Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetti, President of the Chamber. He is the co-leader with the late Dr. Nair of the famous non-Brahmin movement of Madras. He is my colleague on the municipal corporation of Madras, which has recently elected him to the Madras Legislative Council to a seat vacated by a Brahmin. I mention this to show that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce is manned and officered by men of all shades of political opinion whose differences on other platforms have not stood in the way of their union and co-operation in the field of commerce and industry. Though I hold no office in the Chamber, I was appointed its spokesman to give evidence before the Southborough Committee.

I am also a member of the Madras Legislative Council elected by one of the two Moslem electorates of the Madras Presidency. Lord Pentland's Government, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to extend the term of the Council for one year, as has been done in other Provinces and for the Imperial Council. Fresh elections took place last month, and my constituency has returned me to the Council in my absence in the teeth of keen competition by a candidate who is the secretary of the rival association called Islamiah League, which came into existence at the time of the visit of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in connection with the Reforms Scheme. Under bureaucratic influence division was created in Madras not only between non-Brahmins and Brahmins, but also among Mussulmans and between Europeans and Indians. The Government of Madras, in the administration report for the year 1917-18, wrote exultantly that the Moslem League was breaking up fast, and a section of Moulvis and others have dissociated themselves from the political leaders of the community that were running the Moslem League, and so on. (I am only quoting from memory.) The re-election of myself is a proof, if proof was wanted, that the secretary of the Madras Presidency Moslem League, which is affiliated to the All-India Moslem League, has the confidence of the Mussulmans of the City and the Presidency of Madras, and that the League continues to be the sole representative exponent of Moslem opinion, notwithstanding the representations of the bureaucracy to the contrary.

GENERAL ELECTORATES.

I may also mention that the other Moslem member of the Council is also a merchant. It is significant that, whereas mostly lawyers and journalists are returned by groups of municipalities that under the present system form the general electorates, merchants are returned in Madras by the Moslem electorates. This is due principally to the fact that payment of Income Tax being the principal qualification of the Moslem voters, merchants predominate in these electorates. I feel sure that when general electorates are constituted on the basis proposed by the Southborough Committee, consisting of vast numbers of urban and rural population, all classes of people will have a fair chance of returning their own class men to the Council. This chance would have become a certainty if my suggestion of plural constituencies and proportional representation system of voting was adopted by the Committee. In the Memorandum I submitted to the Franchise Committee on my own behalf, I said that there need be no class electorates even for merchants and landholders because plural general constituencies would allow the return of members representing all classes, and that popular representatives would look after class interests as well as the representatives of those classes themselves. But as separate and excessive representation of European merchants and planters on the Councils was being demanded, and was most likely to be granted, I urged that Indian Commerce should have adequate representation. The Franchise Committee has provided for the representation of Commerce, Trade and Industries in various Provinces as shown in the table, which I hand in:—

	Europe..n,				Indian,	
	Commerce.	Trade.	Planting.	Mining.	Total.	Commerce.
Madras	2	1	1	—	4	2
Bombay	3	1	—	—	4	4
Bengal	4	2	4	2*	12	3
United Provinces.	3	—	—	—	3	—
Punjab	2	—	—	—	2	—
Bihar and Orissa.	—	—	1	2	3	—
Cen. Provinces.	1	—	—	1	2	—
Assam	1	—	5	—	6	—

* Including one for Inland Water Transport Board.

The following representation of Commerce is provided on the Indian Legislative Council:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
Madras	1	1
Bombay	1	2
Bengal	2	1
United Provinces	1	—
Assam	1	—
Total	6	4

STRONG EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

Practically strong communal representation is secured for the European community in India by means of these and other European-elected and nominated seats. I do not grudge the Europeans these seats, in fact I advocated in my Memorandum that some representation should be given to the European community. There has been a good deal of racial controversy, which has created much bad blood among official and non-official Europeans on one side and Indians on the other. Unfortunately it was Madras where the controversy began. The Anglo-Indian Press started it, and the editor of the "Madras Mail", who can be said to be the originator of the movement, has carried the poison to a wider circle by becoming the Secretary of the European Association. Indian and European merchants were till very recently on very good and friendly terms with one another. The control of skins and hides by the Government for war purposes produced, rightly or wrongly, the impression in the minds of the Indian merchants that officials were showing partiality to Europeans. When embargo was laid on the export of tanned skins and tanning of skins was prohibited, the Indian merchants who held large stocks of tanned skins moved the Government for permission to ship the goods. European merchants who had no stock petitioned Government to the contrary. A deputation of leather merchants, of which I was a member, waited upon the President of the Munitions Board at Delhi, and there was again a Conference held at Madras to consider the same subject. Europeans and Indians were divided into two hostile groups at this Conference. Europeans, however, soon realised that Indian merchants are no longer their dupes. They are wide awake now, and can organise themselves efficiently whenever occasion demanded it. I believe Indian merchants have risen in the estimation of the European merchants on account of the bold stand they made for their rights, and I am glad to say that cordial relations have again been restored between the two sections of the mercantile community. The European Chamber does not now ignore the Indian Chamber and the Skin and Hides Merchants' Association, but on the other hand these bodies are constantly meeting to confer on subjects in which both are equally interested. In the Legislative Council I have often joined my European commercial colleague, and he has often sided with me in resolutions of commercial interest. I have no misgivings therefore about the part the European community has to play in the reconstruction of Indian polity.

As long as Indian reforms were only problematical, and, according to Lord Pentland, far remote from practical politics, European merchants and European officials did their best to resist their introduction. But once the present Bill is passed and full responsible government becomes the goal within measurable distance of realisation, European merchants and European officials will, I am sure, reconcile themselves to the inevitable, and would rather co-operate than obstruct in the working of the reforms.

European merchants have no reason to be afraid that their interests will in any way suffer by the transfer of government from bureaucracy to the popular Ministers. Racial disabilities will never be imposed upon Europeans in India in the matter of trade and industry, as they are imposed in South Africa upon Indian Settlers. Europeans are enterprising, more capable and better organised than Indians, and they command more capital, banking facilities, and trained services, which have placed them in a position of advantage as compared with Indians. Besides, they have had a long start, and Indians are only now seriously realising their own position. We do not want any restrictions to be placed in the way of European trade and commerce. All that we want is that the handicap that Indians are suffering under now be removed. Europeans surely have too much belief in their own capacity and shrewdness to be afraid of Indian competition on equal footing.

Before I leave the Franchise Committee, I wish to state that communities are formed in India or, for the matter of that, in any Asiatic country, on religious and not on racial basis. The Indian nation consists mainly of two peoples—the Hindus and the Mussulmans. I want each of these two component parts of the Indian nationhood to remain intact without being subdivided. The new constitution should help in demolishing the castes, and not making the demarcating lines permanently rigid. I therefore mentioned in my Memorandum that the only other community that can rightly claim separate representation on religious basis was Indian Christians, and I advocated that wherever they form a good proportion of the population they may be given separate electorates. I am therefore glad that three elective seats have been allotted to the Indian Christians in my Presidency of Madras, and that one Indian Christian will be nominated to a seat in other Provinces except the Central Provinces.

DIARCHY.

With regard to diarchy, I accept the principle of diarchy, but not for the reasons which underlie the Joint Report or the recommendations of the Government of India. I am fully convinced that Indians are quite fit to-day to have complete responsible government in the Provinces as well as in the Centre. I do not also recognise the need of prolonged training and tutelage. The Indian National Congress and the Moslem League asked for an authoritative declaration of policy in respect of India's future government, and the Cabinet was pleased to give a pledge in the form of a Parliamentary announcement that there shall be "gradual realisation" of responsible government in India by "successive stages." Of all the schemes put forward to attain this object that of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report appeared to me to be the best, and I welcomed it at once. I have seen no reason since to change my opinion. I accept the principle of gradual transfer of responsibility simply because it gives the services in India an opportunity to re-adjust themselves gradually to the changing conditions and to the bureaucracy gradually to relax its hold and retire with good grace and dignity.

As regards the division of functions in the Provinces, I would have *via media* between the two extremes—the demand of the Congress League and the proposals of the Government of India. The former, according to the resolutions of their special Bombay sessions, would leave nothing to the Executive Government, beyond law, justice and police, while the latter would give as little to the Ministers as possible. I would have the Departments equally distributed amongst the two Ministers and two members of the Executive Council. The list of transferred subjects in the Functions Committee's Report appears to be quite formidable on paper; but if the two sets are weighed in the balance in respect of revenue and expenditure, the division between the two halves of the Government assume a ratio, according to Sir James Meston, between one-fifth and one-third and four-fifths and two-thirds respectively. This division is very unfair.

There are some Departments that should be transferred from the very beginning—for example, education and industry. Personally, I do not see why law, justice, and police, of all Departments, should be reserved; but since much importance is attached to these in the Joint Report, and some Departments are to remain reserved in the literal fulfilment of the pledge of August 20, these Departments may as well remain reserved.

I am glad that item 27 on the Provincial subject list, i.e., development of industries, including industrial research and technical education, is to be transferred. I urge that item 25, i.e., industrial matters included under the following heads:—(a) Factories, (b) Settlement of labour disputes (c) Electricity, (d) Boilers, (e) Gas, (f) Smoke nuisances, and (g) Welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health, and accident), and housing, should also be transferred. Both are kindred subjects, and form one portfolio, and should not be divided.

Item 5: Public works, including (b) roads bridges, and ferries, (c) tramways, and (d) light and feeder railways, is transferred, and I do not see why item 29—Inland waterways, including shipping and navigation—should not be transferred at the same time.

I urge that provision should be made in the Bill for the transfer of some more subjects at the end of the first five years, as laid down in the Joint Report. The transfer should not be of only one or two subjects by way of concession to the public demand, but half the reserved subjects in charge of one of the two members of the Executive Council should be transferred at the second step whenever that step is resolved upon to take in the different provinces. It will mean that the Indian member of the Executive Council will cease to exist, and one more Minister will be created to take over the portfolios of the departing member.

With regard to Central Government, by merely transferring a few subjects in the Provinces to the control of a Minister or Ministers, it cannot be claimed that "substantial steps" in the direction of the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire," have been taken. It is more important to have a measure of responsibility introduced in the Government of India than even having fully responsible governments in the Provinces. It is the Central Government that would give the tone and character to the Provincial Governments. It is no use dislodging bureaucracy partially in the Provinces if it continues to hold its own in the Central Government. If beginning of responsibility is to be made only in one or the other, and not simultaneously in both, I would rather have the reform introduced in the Central than in the Provincial Governments. The status of India among the members of the British Empire, of which it remains an integral part, will not improve until India as a whole has at least a partially responsible government. It is essential to maintain the new status that she has attained in the eyes of the world by her war efforts. It will hurt her self-respect if no beginning is made in this direction. "Such hybrid arrangements for which precedents are wanting" are tolerated—nay, they are even welcomed in the Provinces—for they are designed to lead automatically to fully responsible governments. But if the experiment is not to be tried in the Central Government, what guarantee can there be that the Central Government will not remain unreformed for an indefinite period, and that even the Provincial Governments may not, on some pretext or other (for instance, on account of violent agitation for the reform of the Central Government), go back to the old system. Those who welcomed the Joint Report did so in the hope that they would be able to make the British Parliament realise the illogicality and inconsistency of the step if what has been decided upon in the cases of the Provinces is not equally conceded in the Centre in strict adherence to the principles laid down in the announcement of August 20, 1917. It was a great disappointment to them that the united voice of India was not taken into account in this respect in drafting this Bill. If even the evidence given before this Committee by the various deputations, unanimous as it is on this point, fail to move the committee to amend the Bill in the suggested direction, it will cause very great disappointment in India, and the leaders of the community whose acquiescence in the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals as regards Provinces have already cost them their position in the community will lose their influence altogether. A reaction is bound to be created in their feelings, and they are sure to be as emphatic in their agitation for further reforms as any member of the most extreme school.

The mercantile community particularly desire an element of responsibility to be introduced in the Central Government, for the following reasons:—(1) The Industrial Commission has recommended that the Government of India should in future pay more attention to the industrial development of the country, that there should be an Imperial Department of Industries in charge of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who should be assisted by a board to be called the Indian Industries Board, consisting of three members with separate charges, (2) In the list of the All-India subjects are included (18) commerce, including banking and insurance; (19) trading companies and other associations (3) The Government of India will have the power to supervise the administration of transferred subjects in the Provinces, including the subject of industries. (4) The ruthless destruction that Indian industries have suffered at the hands of the East India Company and the British Parliament and their agents in India does not entitle the Parliament to control this subject any longer. As a transferred subject in the Provinces, the Minister in charge of it will be responsible to the electorate. It is not reasonable that the member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the same subject should be responsible to Parliament. (5) Fiscal matters, for autonomy in which there is persistent and unanimous demand, should also be in charge of a Minister responsible to the peoples of India. There can be no autonomy if he is responsible to the Parliament through the Secretary of State.

As in future the Legislative Councils will have more merchants, industrialists, and agriculturists than lawyers and journalists, Ministers could be recruited from all classes of people, and we hope to see commercial and industrial portfolios in the hands of merchants. I may mention that the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, member of the Bombay Executive Council, is a merchant, and I believe he has already in his short term of office given a good account of what a merchant is capable of.

NEED OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

As to fiscal autonomy, I lay special stress on the grant of fiscal independence to India. Without it the industrial development of India is altogether impossible. It is also necessary, in the combined interest of the British Empire, that each component part of it should have the power to develop its resources to the best advantage without outside interference. England cannot supply India certain manufactured goods at certain prices, and if German goods are shut out by artificial or accidental means—by war, for example—their place is taken, not by British goods, but by Japanese goods. Everything that Japan manufactures, mostly from the raw materials supplied by India, India can manufacture if the Government of India is not restrained from affording encouragement for fear of British voters. At present India is also placed at a great disadvantage in its commercial dealings with the British Dominions. For example, England buys tanned skins and hides from India, but Australia has shut them out by a tariff of 15 per cent. On the other hand, Australia imports raw skins freely from India, for her own product is not sufficient for her requirements.

I may also mention that in the agitation against the imposition and for the removal of excise duty on cotton as a protective measure for Lancashire industry, the most emphatic protest was from several Englishmen in India interested in the cotton industry of India.

With regard to the home administration of Indian affairs, we strongly urge the abolition of the India Council. We endorse the recommendation that there should be a High Commissioner in London, through whom the Government of India should arrange to purchase such stores as they think necessary to purchase in the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to observe that the smooth working and success of the reforms will not be possible unless and until the confidence of the vast Mussulman populations in British fairplay and justice is restored. This can only be done by carrying out in full the Prime Minister's pledge in respect of the integrity of Turkey, as given by him in January, 1918.

MR. JINNAH AND MR. MONTAGU.

How long have you been in public life, Mr. Jinnah?—(Mr. *Jinnah*). Since I was twenty-one.

Have you ever known any proposal come from any Government which met with your approval?—Oh, yes.

Can you mention it to me?—The other day I supported the Government's Taxation Bill about the income-tax under the Imperial Council.

You must have felt very uncomfortable?—No; I have supported the Government on various occasions.

This Bill which is now before us, you realise, purported to be nothing more—with very trifling amendments—than a Bill to carry out the parts of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report that had to be translated into a piece of legislation. You realise that?—I do—much to my regret.

I am not asking your opinion. I mean you realise that that is so?—Yes.

And you realise that the reason that that procedure was adopted was that this Committee should decide how much further to go, or how much less to do, after it had heard evidence that was put before it?—I do not agree with you there. I think it was the business of His Majesty's Government——

That is not the point, if you will forgive my saying so. You may feel an objection to the procedure of His Majesty's Government?—No, I do not, not to the procedure.

I say you may?—I do not.

If you will allow me to finish. I say that you may feel an objection. I am merely asking you whether you were aware of the policy which was adopted by His Majesty's Government?—I am quite aware of that.

Now you base your description of this Bill as inspired by timidity and prejudice mainly on the powers given to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments?—Yes.

Those two things?—Yes.

First of all, we will begin with the Provincial Governments. Were the proposals of the Congress and the Moslem League inspired by timidity and prejudice?—No; they were inspired by the conditions that existed in India, with the best materials that were before us.

They were bold, far-reaching, statesmanlike proposals?—I do not know about "bold."

Well, they were not timid?—That is what we thought was the right thing to do.

Yes, but you would contrast them with these proposals, which are timid, would you not?—I do not follow. The Congress and the Moslem League produced the scheme after investigating the conditions in India.

You describe this scheme, in so far as it relates to the Provinces, as being prejudiced and timid?—Yes, I do.

And your opinion is very valuable for that reason. Now, I want to compare that with something else. Supposing I compare it with the Congress and the Moslem League scheme, am I taking a good criterion or would you say they were timid?—No; you are comparing chalk with cheese.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

When the Viceroy and I toured India, am I right in thinking that you appeared before us in a deputation advocating the Congress and Moslem League proposals?—I did.

That was your opinion at that time?—Yes, with certain qualifications.

You had in mind certain qualifications of the Congress and the Moslem League scheme?—Yes.

At that time you had qualifications?—Yes, at that time my opinion was this, that so far as we could devise a scheme—the scheme was put forward because we were told we never put forward any kind of scheme, we, the politicians in India. We therefore tried our best to produce a scheme, and we produced a scheme, but I have always accepted that scheme with this qualification, that if anything better is placed before me I am willing to accept it. In the Indian National Congress in 1917, when I seconded the resolution, I made it clear, and I said that we should then have a special session of the Congress and consider the Government proposals.

You would not for one moment suggest that this scheme is a better scheme than the Congress and the Moslem League scheme?—Not as it stands.

It is worse in your opinion?—It is better in some things and worse in others. It is impossible to compare the two things.

But you have stigmatised this, and repeated your stigma, as timid and prejudiced?—Yes, because of your reasons.

And therefore it must be worse?—No, because of your reasons. You know your reasons, why you want to go so far and no further.

We will come to the reasons later on. Am I right in my recollection that the scheme that you advocated until you could get something better, the scheme of the Congress and the Moslem League, gave you an executive in the Province of Bombay of two officials and two non-officials?—Yes.

And that this scheme as embodied in the Bill will in all probability give you an executive consisting of three non-officials and one official?—Yes.

Is not that so?—Yes.

Would you describe that as timid or prejudiced?—I have answered your question. I say, in some respects it is better, in some respects it is worse. If you take the whole, it is impossible to compare the Congress League scheme with your scheme—Impossible. They are two different things. In some respects, if you ask me, it is better; in some respects it is worse.

I will not delay on that. You will remember I am part author of this scheme?—Yes.

And you will remember that it is not very pleasant to hear that you have been timid and prejudiced?—I am very sorry.

I do not mind your saying it, in the least?—That is my view.

MR. JINNAH'S DISCLAIMER.

JOINT SESSION.

What I should like to put to you is that it has been your rôle in politics always to accentuate and increase your demand, as what is given you is increased in itself?—Mr. Montagu, that is absolutely incorrect, because I told you that my position is this, that I have openly disagreed with the Congress, I have openly disagreed with the Moslem League, and there are some ways in which the Home Rule League holds with regard to these reforms which I do not. Therefore it is absolutely incorrect for you to say that, and you know it, or, at least, you ought to know it. In the Congress my attitude has been very different; in the Moslem League my attitude has been very different; therefore it is not correct to say that.

I accept at once your disclaimer, of course. I put it as a question to you. I wanted to know—that was all. Now I come to the next point. You stated that the evidence of prejudice and distrust was to be found, so far as the Provinces were concerned, in the remarks about what should be transferred subjects. I want to ask you this: The land revenue is very difficult to separate—you know much more about this than I do—from irrigation. You would assume that if land revenue was transferred you would transfer with it irrigation, tenant rights, and most of the questions connected with land?—Probably, yes.

Now, are you satisfied that the franchise designed by the Southborough Report is really representative of the rural population?—My answer to that is this, that I think the franchise designed by the Southborough Committee will bring in, at any rate, the best elements of every section. It will not reach everybody, but certainly, I think, it will bring in the best elements in every section.

You agree, do you not, that the theory of representative government is that an effort should be made to ensure that Ministers really represent the people?—Certainly.

And it might well be that the suggestion that land revenue should be reserved emanates from a belief that at the present stage those interested in land revenue, irrigation, and tenant rights would not be properly represented?—I know it emanates from that, but I say there is no warrant for it.

It might not emanate from a belief in the incompetency or distrust of those who would administer land revenue; it might emanate from a belief that the electorate did not exist?—I do not think you were here when I said that your strongest point is that you have not got an efficient electorate at present.

That is one of the points.

JOINT SESSION.

Would you mind now turning to the Government of India? You gave the Committee some figures as to those present in a Joint Session?—Yes.

Would you repeat them?—Yes. I take it in this way: I believe you have got 121 in the Assembly and 57 in the Council of State. That includes the Governor-General, but I exclude him now, and if you exclude him that leaves 176. Out of the 176, the officials and nominated members and one Burman, I believe, come to 73. So that the Government have got 73 certain votes in the Joint Session. On the other hand, I put the elected, and the total elected members are 103. Of course, in that 103 I include the landholders, the European representatives, and the representatives of commerce, but putting them altogether, 103, the Government have only got to convince 30 men to defeat any measure which the representatives wish to run through.

It is laid down in the Report, I think, and so far as my memory serves me, there is nothing to contradict it in the Southborough Report, that the officials in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State may be the same men?—I do not know; they may be or they may not be.

I say it is suggested in the Report, is it not?—But I do not know what you are going to do.

You do not allow for that?—I think that you will have separate men.

You made your assumption on that?—Yes.

Would it alter your impression of a Joint Session if they were not separate men?—No, because I am giving such a tremendous margin. If you turn to the Southborough Report and see the number of officials, there is a tremendous margin, because in the elected I include the landholders, the European representatives, the commerce representatives, and I say this from past experience—I do not mean any disrespect to them in any way; it is very natural—they represent certain interests, and therefore they do not bother very much about what interests us most, and generally you will find as a matter of practice that the European members, and even the landholders, vote with the Government. I say if you deduct them from it, then it leaves almost an equal number—the elected numbers is equal.

Assuming for a moment that there was no power in the Bill to pass legislation through the Council of State alone, assuming that the paragraphs about certified legislation disappeared from the Bill, would you be in favour in India of an ordinary second revising Chamber, or would you prefer that there should be no such a thing?—I am in favour of a Second Chamber.

Supposing it had no function to perform except revising, and supposing a difference of opinion were to be cured by a Joint Session, have you ever considered whether you could then support a Second Chamber which was nominated for a term of years?—Oh, no; not as a Revising Chamber.

You could not allow it to be nominated?—No; it would not be a Revising Chamber then.

Why not? I do not follow. Many Second Chambers are nominated in the world?—By whom? That is the whole point.

I am not putting forward any suggestion to you; I am only asking your opinion of suggestions which have been made to me. Supposing they were partly nominated by the Executive Council and partly by the Ministers in the Provinces?—I am very much afraid of nomination.

You are very much opposed to them?—Yes.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

You recognise the difficulty which has been expressed by witnesses, in the and here, about the form of election of Council of State or the Second

(Continued on page

"DO NOT DEAL WITH TIMIDITY AND PREJUDICE."

(Continued from page 11.)

—Yes; I do. The view I take is this. As the Bill is now before the Committee, the Council of State seems to me to have only one function that is to record the decrees of the Executive. There is no other function that I can see in the Bill. That is useless, perfectly useless. Why have all this machinery if that is the only object? Then you will ask me why I support it. I support it in view of the criticism that I offer that if you modify this Bill, as I am suggesting, then this Chamber has certain functions, and what I am looking forward to in the future is that it might become a real Revising Chamber. At present it will not be a real Revising Chamber; but if you alter your Bill in the light of my suggestions its functions will increase—its usefulness will increase. Then comes the question. How are you going to get your representatives there? For the present—we are only thinking of the transition stage—for the present I am quite content to accept the Southborough recommendation, namely, that the Councils of the various Provinces should send their representatives to the Council of State, and the object would be really—the whole object is this, the utility of the Second Chamber can only come in as a criticising Chamber, and in case of Joint Sessions you have again the usefulness of the Second Chamber in having representatives there.

I am sorry I was late and did not hear the whole of your evidence, but when I came into the room you were explaining that the Legislative Assembly as constituted in the Bill would have no real powers at all—it would be a critical assembly with no responsibility?—That is what it is, practically.

If it were made clear that there were certain subjects which would be left to the Legislative Assembly, that would go far to remove your objection?—That is exactly what I suggested.

Forgive me if I am wrong; I am trying to put it as I think you put it—your suggestion in your answer to the questions anyhow——?—No. I have not made it clear there, because we were confined to your questions, and I did not like to trespass.

Am I right in thinking that what you would like in the Government of India is transferred and reserved subjects and a diarchy comparable to a diarchy in the Provinces?—Yes

Now, I want to know, so that I shall be in a position to know when we discuss possible amendments, how far you insist from your point of view upon that diarchy. I am taking you step by step. You say first that the Legislative Assembly must have certain functions in which its will will prevail; and you would like those subjects entrusted to Indian members of the Government?—Yes.

Do you wish that those Indian members should be Ministers at the outset?—Yes.

Or do you wish that they should be members of the Executive Council?—No; Ministers just like the Provinces. I attach very great importance to the beginning being made in the Central Government. I attach the greatest possible importance to it. I say that if you really want us to work it should be done.

They should be Ministers?—Yes.

Therefore, you have no fear yourself whatever that diarchy is unworkable?—Well, yes, I am convinced that diarchy is the only possible way out of this difficulty that we have to face.

"DIARCHY BOUND TO SUCCEED."

There are Indian witnesses, who have been before this Committee, whom you have probably heard, who are doubtful about diarchy?—I am not doubtful. I think myself it is bound to succeed. I do not see any other way, and that is the very reason why I find the difficulty in the Congress League scheme.

In your capacity, as representing the Moslem League, have you ever heard anything which would suggest to you serious dissatisfaction with the Lucknow Compact?—No.

None?—None whatever. Well, in Bengal there is a little breeze; that is all.

(To be continued.)

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept 26th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	20.48
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	20.00
Jan.	
Mar.	31.85
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	32.20
Jan.	32.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	20 04
Oct.	20.10
Nov.	20.04
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.04
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.92
April	..
May	19.80
June	..
July	19.67

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th

Months.	To-day's price
Sept	20.19
Oct.	20.19
Nov	20.18
Dec	20.18
Jan	20.19
Feb	20.13
Mar.	20.06
April	20.00
May	19.94
June	19.86
July	19.79

Tone of Futures:—Irregular.
,, ,, Spot:—Firm with fair demand.
Manchester Market —Demand Improving.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	25.90 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 26th

M.G. Bengal Good	14.10
,, ,, Fully Good	14.85
,, ,, Fine	15.10
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.95
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.20
,, Broach Good	17.95
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	18.20
,, ,, Fine	18.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	32 000
,, Forwarded	71,000
,, Imports	97,000
,, Stock	785,000
Actual Weekly Sales	48,000
Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	77/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 26th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16.000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	32.35
,, ,, Jan.	32.90
,, ,, March	32 95
Spot Cotton at New York	32 85
,, ,, Orleans	32 13
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	32,73
,, ,, Jan.	32,68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	4.24.00
Silver Commercial Bars	119½

Bales

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	73 000
,, ,, Exports to Great Britain	10 000
,, ,, to France Continent	41 000
,, ,, to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	820,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	675,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 26th

Scates 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	63 3 8
3 months hence	63 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	67¼ Unchgd
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	82
Government Securities 3%	53
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	34.50—9

WAR LOANS.

London, July 26th.

Funding Loan 4%	77 1/8—5/16
Victory Loan 4%	84—1/4
5 % New	104 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The Marwadi bazaar opened better than expected at Rs. 483 for Fully Good Broach April-May, but immediately dropped to Rs. 476 on free offerings by the bazaar. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 476 and Rs. 478, and the price later on advanced to Rs. 481 on jobbers covering, and then to Rs. 482½. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 483 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 483. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486, declined to Rs. 484 and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	486
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	370
Fine Oimars	,,	448

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 29TH SEPT. 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Dec Jan.	374
Fine M.G. Oomras	,, ,,	444
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	484
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept-Oct.	392

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	325	313	298	Ready
M.G. Oomras No. 3	395	380	362	..	,,
Central Provinces	415	400	382	..	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	420	410	395

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th Sept 1919.

Cotton	252	bales
Wheat	8,614	Owts
Linseed	384	,,
Rape, etc.	55	,,
Gingellyseed	859	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	638	,,
Castorseed	58	,,
Rice	1,378	,,
Myrabollams	2,262	,,
Cottonseed	2,564	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 29th; 6-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms			Rail Delivery		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	62	0	0	..		
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	62	0	0	..		
,, Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	..		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	4	0	..		
,, ,, Cawnpore	13	0	0	..		
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13	12	0	..		
Linseed Brown Bold	14	8	0	15	4	0
,, Thin	14	0	0	14	8	5
Teelseed White 85-15	81	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 75-25	86	0	0	..		
,, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	..		
,, Black	75	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0	17	0	0
Groundnuts	52	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	9	0	0	..		
Barley	40	0	0	..		
Castorseed	48	0	0	..		

Forward.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	7	10	0
,, Aug.-Sept.	10	2	0
Linseed May	13	0	0
,, Sept.	19	3	0

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept 29th

	Rate Rs. as p.
Davids No. 18	0 12
Sassoon's No. 10½	1 0 4
Jurimbhoy No. 13½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept 29th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2	0 7/16
Bank Demand	2	0 1/2
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	2	0 5/8
Fcs. Demand		265
American Dollars		236
Hongkong		205
Shanghai		314
Japan		117
Singapore		115½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 26/9.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/0 7/16.
D. D. on London, 2/0 1/2.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/1 1/8.
D. D. on France, 346.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 366.
T. T. on Japan, 116/8
60 D/st Japan, 111/4.
D. D. on Hongkong, 305.
D. D. on Shanghai, 314.
D. D. on Singapore, 115/8.
D. D. on New York, 231.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent Paper, 67/12.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 74/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed very strong.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2,760, Swan 785, Simplex 695, Shapurji 237/8, Madhowji 3,035, Kohinoor 1,925, Kastoorchand 1,250 n., Ind. Malwa 330, Finlay 795, Fazulbhoy 985, David 862/8, Currimbhoy 515, Crescent 277/8, Colaba 2,360, Century 550, Central India 2,760, By. Dyeing 1,760, By. Uniteds 1,170, Cen. Mining 36, Katni Ord 325, Katni Defd. 1,650, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd. 1,145, Tata Oil 350 pr., Tata Bank 77, Alcock 880, By. Burma 1,010, Bt. Burma Pet'ro. 28, By. Tramway 780, By. Steam 477/8, Tata Hydro. 1,305, New India Insurance 46/8 pre, Scindia Steam 33 pr, Jupiter Insurance 15/8 pre, Vulcan Insurance 3 pre.

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2. H. K. H. E. SALEHJEE, Esq. .. .. Banker and Merchant.
3. R. R. BATTERSBY, Esq. .. .. Shipping Broker.
4. S. N. BANDO, Esq. .. .. .. Proprietor and General Manager of Messrs. Bando & Co.
5. KASTURCHAND KOTHARY, Esq. .. Proprietor of Messrs. Sadasook Gambhirchand, Merchnats and Bankers, Calcutta.

BANKERS :

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, LD., CALCUTTA.

SOLICITOR :

K. K. DUTT, Esq. .. 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS

S. K. DEY & Co. .. .. Incorporated Accountants & Auditors, Calcutta.
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MANAGING AGENTS :

Messrs. BANDO & Co.

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* Minimum Expected Profit has been calculated to be 40% on the outlay.

The Preliminary Expenses of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company including advertisement charges have been estimated at Rs. 25,000 and this will be borne by the Company.

No promotion money is being paid. Only 2½% brokerage will be allowed. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10% of the shares offered to the public for subscription.

Failure to pay future allotments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

A contract will be entered into between the Oriental Navigation Company, Ld., of the one part and Messrs. Bando & Co. of the other part by which the said Messrs. Bando & Co. are appointed Managing Agents of the said Company on a remuneration of a commission of 5, 7½ or 10% on the net profit according as such net profits amount to less than 10% 10% or 12% respectively, on the paid up capital of the Company, provided such total commission shall in no year be less than 1% on the subscribed capital of the Company. In case the net profit exceeds 12% per annum the Managing Agents shall get 25% on such excess profit over and above the above Commission.

An allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or more will be allowed for office Establishment, Rent, Stationery, etc., as the Directors will consider necessary.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is the holing of 1000 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of the Directors is to be Rs. 50 for each sitting of the Board attended by them. Full t[illegible]ses would be abwed to a Director attending from outside Calcutta.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Associatio[illegible] Contract to be entered into by the Company with the Managing Agents may be inspected during office hours at the office of the Company's Solicitor and at the Register[illegible] Company.

[illegible] calculation and etails on application.

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BOMBAY.

REFORM BILL.

ITS PROSPECTS.

A correspondent in a letter dated August 28th writes from London to the "Hindu":—

It is stated that Mr. Montagu is extremely anxious to put through the Bill before the end of the Session. Though by the recent amendments of the standing orders it is possible to revive the Bill in the next Session at the stage at which it may be left at this Session, the fortunes of the Ministry are most uncertain and Mr. Montagu is stated to fear that he may find himself finished in this respect if the Bill is not put through in 1919. The Joint Committee is being daily urged to expedite its proceedings, but I understand the report will not be ready until the last week of October or first week of November at the earliest, and then with the pressure of domestic business, the House may not find adequate time to discuss the Bill and carry it through, while, the attitude of the House of Lords is a factor to be reckoned with. All the same both the Congress Committee and the Deputation are doing their best to push forward propaganda work in the country so as to obtain as much support in the House as possible for improving the Bill on the lines of the Delhi resolutions and in the light of recent events. It was resolved at yesterday's meeting of the Deputation to organise meetings in ten centres in the countries, and thereafter to take up London. Batches of Members of the Deputation with the friends of India who are now coming into the British Committee in increasing numbers owing to its reconstitution on progressive lines, will proceed to these places and address meetings for educating the British Public on the demands of the Congress and the situation in India. Meantime, Mr. Satymurti who is doing vigorous work in this country in enlisting the support of all sections of progressive politicians in the newly forming parties, has also fixed up a number of engagements in which he will take part and which I am sure will be very fruitful. Mr. Tilak is also doing the same with all the resources at his disposal, and Mrs. Besant has already begun to do likewise in the County of Lancaster and other places.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT.

On the important question of the Press laws, apart from my work on the deputation here, I have been as active as I could be and have seen many friends in the Press in London who have expressed much sympathy with the cause of the Indian Press. The work is expected to be organised and carried forward by the Press Association of India in cooperation with the deputations, all of which have certainly the same attitude towards this repressive law and policy of the Indian Government, and I have arranged a luncheon for meeting as many of the leading pressmen of the City as can come up to hear Mr. Horniman myself and other friends on the situation of the Press in India and the necessity of freeing it from its present thraldom.

AN AFFRONT TO MOSLEMS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Times of India", in its issue of the 25th instant, had the following mischievous words in one of its leading articles:—

"If the man directing the steam-hammer has raised his hammer for a blow, and the whistle blows, when he is at the top of the stroke, he rushes off to his mid-day meal, *leaving his hammer suspended in mid-air like Mahomed's coffin.*"

I have underlined the objectionable part of the sentence. Through the medium of your esteemed paper, I venture to give below the reasons why the words underlined are certain to arouse the keenest resentment among Mussalmans:—

(1) The leading article in question is written in a light-hearted vein all throughout, and the writer, who penned it, ought not to have imported into it, the sacred name of our Prophet.

(2) Even the names of ordinary men after death are clothed, by universal consent, with a certain amount of sanctity; to speak gaily about the Prophet's coffin, and to compare it to a steam-hammer in mid-air is a sacrilege of which the worst enemies of Islam have not been guilty, so far as I know.

(3) The allusion to the Prophet's coffin is absolutely false and incorrect. His holy coffin was never suspended in mid-air.

(4) The allusion to the Prophet's coffin was not in any way essential to the central idea of the leaderette in question.

Perhaps, Sir, with your high journalistic traditions, you will be surprised to learn, that, even after the above grounds were put before the Editor of "The Times of India", with a request that as a Christian gentleman, he should express his regret for the insertion of the objectionable words above referred to, he has observed an absolute silence, which it is not necessary for me to interpret. It might be that the gentleman in the "Times" Office, whose duty it is to provide a fixed quantity of elephantine humour, thrice a week, for the benefit of the readers of that paper lost all control over his pen and feelings when inditing the words I have complained of. But it passes my understanding, how, words so reprehensible could have found their way into the most responsible part of the journal. Time and again, I have observed and so many others have observed, your contemporary has, in his inspired moments, shown himself in his editorials, to be very indifferent as to grammer and decency, if not both; but the leading article I have complained of, is peculiarly obnoxious. It amounts to such an unbearable travesty of the Holy Faith of the Mussalmans, that your contemporary is bound by all the rules of honest journalism to offer a full and proper apology for such rudeness, however, unintentionally the rudeness may from its view point have been indulged in.

The leading article in question contains a vicious fling at the saintly Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and no one is surprised at this. But, surely, there was no need of coupling anti-Islamic sentiments with anti-Indian virulence. Thereby, the "Times" has set a bad precedent, which, it is the duty of all self-respecting Mussalmans, in the interests of the dignity of their Faith, not to tolerate:—Yours, etc.,

"SPECTATOR."

Bombay, September 26.

SUKKUR BARRAGE PROJECT.

ITS EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF SIND.

A Press Note states:—

The following review of the agricultural economy of Sind as it exists now and as it will be modified if the Sukkur Barrage Project is carried through in its present form is issued for the information of the public.

On an average of seasons in round figures the province has an annual cultivation of 4,000,000 acres, of which 400,000 or 10 per cent. are dependent on rainfall and 3,600,000 or 90 per cent. are dependent on irrigation from the river Indus. The project may be considered in three parts, the right bank canal, the left bank canal and the far eastern canals known as the Eastern Nara system. In this last named system no change of the canals is proposed, the only effect of the barrage will be to give an assured supply to the existing canals. This improvement of the supply will, it is calculated, enable a further 200,000 acres to be brought under cultivation.

In the area, however, commanded by the right bank and left bank canals, the existing canals will be superseded and abandoned; and very large areas will be brought under command of flow water which never had any water before, or which only has water raised by mechanical appliances. In these latter areas the extension of annual cultivation would be from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 on the right bank and from 700,000 to 2,100,000 on the left bank.

Beyond the scope of the Sukkur Barrage there will remain in Sind 700,000 acres of annual cultivation to the north, which lies too high to receive this water, and 600,000 acres to the south which are situated too far away to be reached by these canals.

To recapitulate: out of 3,600,000 acres, the annual irrigational cultivation, this scheme does not touch 700,000 to the north and 600,000 to the south; and on the remaining 2,300,000 it will provide an increase of 2,200,000 of annual cultivation, thus doubling the cultivation of the whole of the central area of Sind.

The increase of area, however, represents only a fraction of the advantages to be derived from the introduction of this system. Water will be under complete control; and the losses due to the vicissitudes of supply, to the sudden floods, and to the prolonged droughts will cease. Perennial water will further provide agricultural employmonf all the year round in lieu of the prolonged periods of enforced idleness now prevailing. It will also enable the establishment of a dairy industry to which the province with its famous breed of cattle is admirably suited.

The increased land revenue earned by the triple project will rise through successive stages of Rs. 83,00,000 and Rs. 1,23,00,000 to Rs. 1,72,00,000 in the 30th year. The present average land revenue of Sind is Rs. 110 lakhs, and these figures indicate that the existing revenue of the whole province will be almost trebled within 30 years of the completion of the project.

Detailed estimates of the cost of the project are not as yet available; but it should be in the neighbourhood of 14 crores of rupees. It is calculated that the whole scheme will earn on this vast sum an interest of 6 per cent. in the first 10 years, of 8½ per cent. in the second 10 years, and of 12 per cent. in the third 10 years and thereafter.

The Government of Bombay has expressed its concurrence with the Commission in Sind in his belief that this project must be carried through to completion with full assurance that it will effect a most beneficent revolution in the prosperity of the province and will prove to be one of the most remunerative irrigational successes of Government.

THE LATE MR. BRIJMOHANLAL.

We have already announced the death at Katra Nil, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, on the 20th instant of Rai Bahadur Brijmanlall Saheb, retired District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, at the age of 65, after a painful illness of three weeks. An accidental scratch in the leg developed blood-poisoning and after an operation on 7th September last for "Gangrene", taximia and delirium set in, and the patient passed peacefully away on Saturday 20th instant. Completely self-made man the deceased had in his lifetime managed amidst difficulties to educate himself at the Delhi College in the sixties with the extremely slender means left by his deceased father and he joined Government Service in the Railway Department in 1873 on Rs. 20 per mensem. By dint of hard work and proved merit, he quickly rose and distinguished himself in the Cash, Engineering, Locomotive, Audit and Traffic departments of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, wherein he served in turn at Agra and Ajmere. When the working of the R.M. Railway was handed over by the Government to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, his services were lent by the Government to the latter Railway, and he was thereafter upto the date of his retirement in 1913 attached to the office of the General Traffic Manager at Bombay since 1st July 1887. At first working as Head and Chief Clerk in charge of Rates and Claims Sections specially he was promoted Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in 1898, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in 1907 and District Traffic Superintendent in 1911 an appointment never before held in the Bombay Presidency or perhaps in India by an Indian. He was made a Rai Saheb in 1908 and Rai Bahadur in 1910. After his retirement from Government service in 1903 on pension, he was taken on by and continued to serve the B. B. and C. I. Railway till August 1912 when he finally retired. The deceased leaves behind him two sons and a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his sad loss.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
„ 6 „ „ Rs. 97·9 9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·9968%.
„ 9 „ „ Rs. 96· 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
„ 12 „ „ Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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...N AND DISUNION.

...ORK OF INDIAN DEPUTATIONS.

...PUNJAB MEETING.

... from London, on Sept. 4th, to the ...weal", Mr. ... Nihal Singh says:—
...rces making for unity among In...rkers achieved two victories during ...k that has elapsed since I ...st. Viewed from the point of view ...nal solidarity one of them was not ... a brilliant victory. There occur...reover, two incidents that I, for ...gard in the nature of distinct set-

...DIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

...as to what I regard as a partial ... for our cause. On Thursday after... deputation waited upon the Secre... State for India to make repre...ns in regard to the treatment that, ...in South Africa are receiving. Our ...shed countrymen—the Hon. Mr. ...ath Banerjea headed it—and no ...eader could have been found. Though ...ates" predominated, nearly all the ...deputations were represented. The ...ission was the National Home Rule ...due, I am told, to the fact that, ...sent, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Telang, and ...mnadas Dwarkadas were lecturing ...the Provinces. I do not see why ...i. Pradhan, who was here, was not. ...The representation of the All-India ...eague had to be taken for granted, ... Bhurgri, who was to have repre..., did not go in.

...ver the defects in its composition, ...tation rendered a most useful ser...the cause of Indians abroad. Mr. ..., as head of the deputation, left, ... to be desired in championing the ...of our brothers and sisters who are ... as "helots" in an "inferial" por... of the Empire. He introduced the de... After reading a part of the ...pt prepared for the occasion, he ...e light f...ing and passed it on to ...ak (who left South Africa only ... felt sure that the problem there ...ld be solved—solved so far as it could ...ne who finished reading it.

...is speech Mr. Banerjea emphasised ...oint that although India's status in ...mpire and in the world had been ...ly improved by the prospect of reform ... by her admission as an original mem... of the League of Nations, yet Indians ...outh Africa were subjected to all sorts ...dignities and were being deprived of ...tary rights, not only as human beings ...lso as citizens.

...Those who, as I have indi... advance the cause of India ... that it considers safe—and the deputation, and pressed Sir William Meyer did not talk of retaliation, if neces...

Dr. Sapru felt that in ...rcumstances, retaliation would, and there is something to ... of his view. But there is ... from which retaliation will. Whatever its chances of success instrument, it would certainly National honour.

I have just had a long talk with Mr. Banerjea, and I regard to championing Indians he is no "Moderate". For... of our National honour, he as hard as uncompromisingly ... ...dorsable "Extremist."

...t fire, what energy while warrior of 70 must have pothe prime of life! And to know love him—in spite of political di...

MRS. NAIDU'S "AT

I am sorry that Mr. Ba... not at the "At Home" given ... Restaurant, Coventry Street, ...day. But everybody else who could ... dian world in Britain and not out of town, was there. "Mo... and "Extremists", "Home Rule"... Brahmanas—even of the type not popular with us—were there.

Anyone who was present the day, as I was, could see that Mrs. ... personal charm had won for ... great triumph. She was the first ... in London to weld together the ...arties for a distinct political purpose.

OUR PRESSMEN.

The "Moderates" luncheoned Lord Burnham, chief proprietor of the Daily Telegraph" and other Britishers at the Savoy Hotel, as the guests ... Empire Press Association, while, same time, Indians belonging to various deputations—Ramachandra Reddi—lunched at Gandhi's with other press... men, as the guests of the Federation of India.

I am not going to enter into discussion as to which function was ... first, nor why one of them could not be postponed. But anyone who ... the matter dispassionately will, I am agreed with me that if there was ... on which Indians could have combined was in regard to our press and its ...ionship with the British press. What difficulties of a personal, social, pro...al and political nature that stood in the way of common action should have been got over.

I am sorry to say that as I go about Fleet Street I find that not a few of the influential journalists feel puzzled as what different Indians who see them tell them, one after the other. Is that the way to serve our cause in a country which is to give us freedom to work out our salvation within the Empire?

In the meantime I am happy to say that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadesha Mitran, who recently arrived in Britain, has told a representative of the "Herald" that the Censor at Bombay did not permit even Mr. Montagu to receive a cablegram sent by the Press Association of India inviting his attention "to the repression of the Indian press under the Act of 1910," especially to its rigorous administration since 1917, and the deportation of Mr. Horniman.

I should like to take the present occasion to contradict the report that is going about that Mr. Horniman is to edit from London a paper shortly to be started to promote republicanism in Britain. A man with generous impulses, he does not feel bitter against persons who have sought to use it to harm him, but he does think that the time has come for him to contradict it flatly.

IN DEFENCE OF PANJABIS.

Mr. Horniman broke a lance in defence of the liberty of the Panjabis at the meeting held at Essex Hall, on Monday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hasan Imam. He received a great ovation when he rose. His speech lasted only ten minutes, but enabled even those persons among the audience who knew nothing about recent events in that Province to form a clear picture of the manner in which Sir Michael O'Dwyer had ridden roughshod over the Panjabis. The resolution moved by him, running as follows, was passed unanimously:—

Resolved: That this meeting is of opinion that the recent imposition of Martial Law in the Punjab was an unjustifiable and inexcusable exercise of the powers of the Government.

The second resolution asked for the institution of an enquiry, reference to include:

(1) The policy of the Government of India and the Government of the Panjab in dealing with the recent disturbances:

(2) Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime in the Panjab, with special reference to the methods of recruitment for the Indian Army and the Labour Corps, the raising of the War Loans, the Administration of Martial Law, and the complaints of excessive and unlawful use of force by the authorities;

(3) The recent occurrences in Delhi and other places.

An amendment was moved and seconded by Indians—all quite young—who wish to have nothing to do with the Government, as at present constituted and conducted, and who would have none of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform. But Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak played the statesman and had no difficulty in calming down the audience and getting it negatived.

The last two resolutions, which, owing to the lateness of the hour, did not receive the attention they deserved, were:

That this meeting appeals to H. M.'s Ministers (1) to order the suspension of all sentences in connection with the recent occurrences arising out of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, pending the outcome of the proposed inquiry; and

(2) To declare a general amnesty for all political prisoners and others suffering disabilities of any kind for political reasons.

This meeting congratulates Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the renunciation of his Knighthood, and Sir Sankaran Nair on his resignation from the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

In my eyes, at least, the success of the meeting was marred by its organisers giving the cold shoulder to so many of our distinguished countrymen now here. Even so keen a fighter for Panjabi liberties as Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was not asked to speak in support of any resolution. One of our ablest men, he is rendering conspicuous service to our cause and exerting respect from even men who do not see eye to eye with him politically.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The British Congress Committee Deputation was at last accorded an interview by Mr. Montagu, and was able to put before him its views on the situation in the Panjab. Curiously, the three men sent were all Britons.

An official statement regarding the deputation has been sent to the press, which, as usual, has ignored it. I cannot find space for it, because, as often happens with official statements, it tells little. From what I have been able to gather, however, the deputation of the British Committee was not able to accomplish anything very much—through no fault of the men included in it. How can a deputation consisting altogether of non-Indians do much for an Indian cause?

If anyone has my sympathy that person certainly is Mr. Montagu. I do not envy him the mental condition that must be his after all the conflicting advice that he has had on the subject of the Panjab. He must wish never to hear again words like "public inquiry," "Committee," and "amnesty." Why cannot we come to an understanding even on such a plain issue as O'Dwyerism in the Panjab? But I am forgetting that if one could, there would never be any O'Dwyerism.

MRS. BESANT AND HER COLLEAGUES.

Mrs. Besant and her colleagues have returned from Lancashire without a scratch after boarding the lion in his den. It seemed to me that they went into the den without deigning to don armour—or even gloves.

I think the British like to hear plain talking—and they have been getting it from Mrs. Besant and her co-workers. Mrs. Besant told them that Lancashire had not been very nice in choosing her weapons to fight the Indian cotton trade, either in the time of the "John" Company or quite recently. She got a courteous and in some places, even an enthusiastic hearing. Every audience gave her the impression that justice will be done to India, irrespective of how that might affect British interests. A speaker—a Lancashire man—at Wigan actually said as much.

The cogent, frank statements made by Mr. Wadia about Indian labour, by Mr. Telang about caste and social reform, and by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas about the masses, have done great good in Lancashire. They have shown to Lancashire that people who have hitherto talked to her of India did not know India, or purposely misrepresented our country.

I have seen Sir C. Sankaran Nair and expect that when he comes before the Joint Committee he will be able to render great service to our cause.

"Glaxo is about the only food that can be given whilst the mother is still nursing——it never upsets the Baby." *Extract from a Nurse's Letter.*

If Baby does not thrive on his mother's milk, if he does not put on weight as he should and is peevish and fretful—give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast. You will quickly see how much good it does him, for he will be contented and happy, will sleep peacefully and will steadily increase in weight from that day onwards.

A Mother says: "Glaxo is truly a marvellous preparation and a boon and a blessing to every mother." And so it is, for not only is it a complete food for baby from birth, but "it agrees with baby just like breast milk," so that, as the nurse quoted above says, even a baby still at the breast can be given Glaxo without his being upset.

This is indeed a boon to the nursing mother, for if her breast milk does not satisfy baby, or if she cannot stand the strain of continual breast feeding, she can give a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, so that while baby still has plenty of breast milk his hunger is fully satisfied and his mother is relieved of any undue strain upon her strength.

A BONNIE GLAXO BABY.

Many mothers accustom baby to a bottle or two of Glaxo right from birth, and this is often the most satisfactory way of feeding baby. For, should his mother become ill, worried or upset, so that her milk is affected, or should she have to go away suddenly or be prevented from getting home in time to feed baby, she knows that he will take his Glaxo quite contentedly, will be satisfied and happy, and that the regularity of his feeding—so important to baby's well-being—will not be interrupted.

ANOTHER MOTHER says: "I think Glaxo is a splendid food, and I would not be without it; I find it so handy when I am going out, for, if I leave a meal of Glaxo, I know that baby will be all right."

Many babies have Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and ANOTHER MOTHER says: "At first I fed baby at the breast alternately with Glaxo, then with Glaxo during the day and the breast at night, and now on Glaxo only. My baby is very strong and bright and most active, and I return many thanks for all the advice you gave me when I made enquiries to you concerning the feeding with Glaxo."

Feeding baby in this way also does away with all the fuss and worry usually associated with weaning, for it is a simple matter, when weaning time comes, to gradually reduce the number of breast feeds until baby is being fed entirely on Glaxo.

But this is not the only way in which Glaxo is a help to the nursing mother. She can, by taking Glaxo herself, or milk puddings made with Glaxo, not only build up her own strength, but also increase and improve her own milk, as did a mother who says: "I feel I must write and inform you that I have been taking Glaxo since my baby was born. The result has been marvellous. I had very little milk when she was born, but since taking Glaxo it has increased very much and baby has gained over 8 ozs. a week."

Glaxo is not a fancy food sold at a fancy profit, but is entirely composed of the purest of milk enriched with extra cream and milk sugar and costs you but a trifle more than ordinary milk. The secret of its success is in the Glaxo Process, which not only makes Glaxo absolutely safe and germ-free, but also breaks down the nourishing curd of the milk into soft, easily digestible particles, so that even the weakest baby can obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo he swallows.

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is superior to (or fit for) cow's milk for infants, being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for any reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——————. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

If your breast milk does not satisfy baby, give him Glaxo either in turn with the breast or as his sole food, and his feeding will give you no trouble. Not only will baby thrive and grow stronger and bigger day by day, but you will have no fear of milk-borne diseases, no bother about sterilising or boiling milk, no cooking, no waste, no milk bill. With Glaxo all the pasteurising and sterilising has already been done for you, and you have no milk to buy for baby, because Glaxo itself is milk and cream. You simply add boiling water to Glaxo according to the directions on the tin—so that Glaxo is not only the safe food for baby, but also the easiest to prepare and very economical.

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A night-cap of hot, delicious Glaxo tends to promote healthy restful sleep, and those who dislike ordinary milk find Glaxo not only delicious and easily digested but also most nourishing and sustaining.

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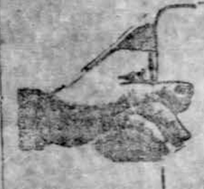

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